

Estimating Local Effects of Medicaid Expenditure Changes

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June 2005

Analysis Conducted for
Health Policy Institute of Ohio

and supported by
The Health Foundation of Greater Cincinnati

Key Findings

A number of changes have been proposed by the Ohio governor and leaders in the state legislature to help slow the rate of growth of the Ohio's Medicaid program over the two-year period beginning July 1, 2005. This report informs the debate through an analysis of the differential effects of these proposals on various Medicaid recipient groups. The report focuses both on overall effects of the budget proposals and explores implications of some of the specific proposals. Further, the report examines the impact of expenditure changes at the county level and displays this information in a series of maps. Some of the burden of any reductions in Medicaid expenditure growth will be assumed by the recipients and their families as well as by local governments, service providers, and local social service organizations. This analysis helps identify counties most at risk and provides some insight into how they will have to prepare for changes to come.

Some of the key findings are as follows:

- Counties vary in their population's dependence on Medicaid and other social services. Medicaid serves approximately 18% of the state population, varying from a low of approximately 6% to a high of almost 39% of county residents in SFY2003.
- In SFY2003, Medicaid expenditures per recipient based on where the recipients live averages \$4,079 and ranges from a low of \$2,515 to a high of \$7,500.
- In SFY2003, Medicaid provider expenditures per recipient based on where the services were received average \$3,997 and range from a low of \$1,463 to a high of \$8,533.
- Overall, the southeastern counties of the state will fare the worst under any of the proposed changes in Medicaid funding. However, depending upon the nature of the service affected, we observe that even some of the wealthier counties could be adversely affected.

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The ongoing budgetary discussions will determine the funding levels for Ohio's Medicaid program over the two-year period beginning July 1, 2005. This report helps inform the debate by providing an analysis of the differential effects of these proposals on various Medicaid recipient groups. For instance, changing eligibility criteria for dental services will affect a different group of individuals than those affected by reducing the rate at which prescription drug expenditures are allowed to rise. This report focuses both on overall effects and explores implications of some of the specific proposals. The dollar figures provided are merely estimates of the potential effects, and the emphasis is placed on the geographic distribution of these impacts.

1. Ohio Medicaid

The most current information on the distribution of Medicaid recipients (2.1 million people) and expenditures (\$8.6 billion) across the Ohio counties is available for SFY2003. We use these overall figures to gain insight into how proposed reductions in the growth of Medicaid expenditures translate into consequences at the county level and display that information in a series of maps. The first, MAP 1, identifies all 88 Ohio counties.

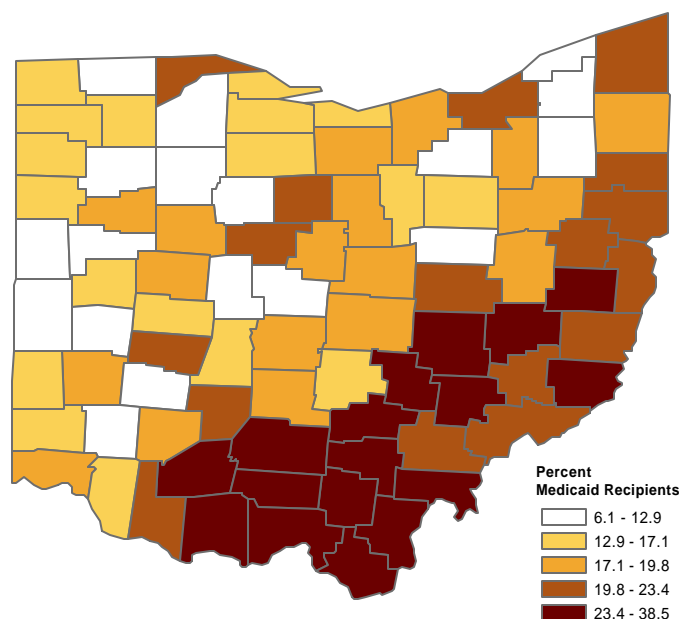
MAP 1: OHIO COUNTIES



Distribution of Recipients and Expenditures¹

Counties vary in their population's dependence on Medicaid and other social services. Medicaid served approximately 18% of the state population in SFY2003. These individuals are not evenly distributed across the state and they make up differing percentages of the county populations. MAP 2 illustrates the distribution of Medicaid recipients across these counties, which varies from a low (light colors) of approximately 6% to a high (dark colors) of almost 39% of the county residents. The counties with the highest fraction of recipients are clustered near the southern part of the state.

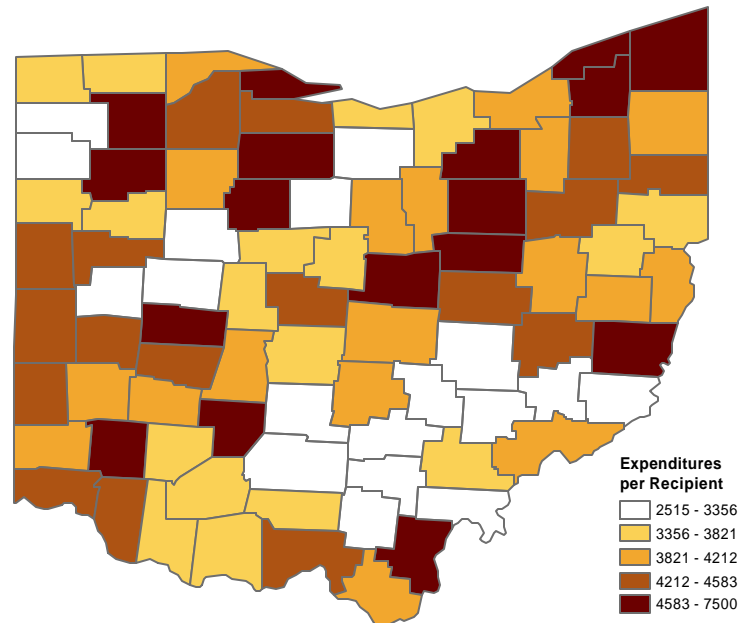
MAP 2: PERCENTAGE OF COUNTY RESIDENTS RECEIVING MEDICAID SFY2003



In terms of expenditures per recipient, the population of Medicaid recipients is also not uniform across these counties. The distribution, however, is very different than the distribution of recipients because of the costs associated different classes of recipients. Expenditures per recipient are higher in counties with a higher concentration of aged, blind or disabled (ABD) recipients than in those with high concentrations of young children and their parents. Here we report expenditures per recipient based upon where the recipient lives. We call this “recipient expenditures.”² MAP 3 shows the distribution of per capita expenditures in SFY2003, which averages \$4,079 and ranges from a low of \$2,515 to a high of \$7,500.

¹ Data supporting the maps that follow are included in Tables 1-7 of the Appendix D

² See section 5 for the distinction between recipient expenditures and provider expenditures.

MAP 3: MEDICAID EXPENDITURES PER RECIPIENT SFY2003

2. Proposed Expenditures

The Governor's budget for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 proposes Medicaid expenditures of approximately \$9.85 billion in 2006 and \$10.27 billion in 2007³ (Table 1). These figures include a federal match of approximately \$1.40 for every dollar the state spends. The state's share of the expenditures in each of the two years is approximately \$4 billion. Both these annual expenditure figures imply modest increases over the previous years' funding in some expenditure categories and reductions in others.

TABLE 1: PROPOSED MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

	SFY2006 (\$)	SHARE	SFY2007 (\$)	SHARE
TOTAL	9,848,953,187		10,270,964,640	
STATE	3,945,500,770	0.4006	4,094,097,431	0.3986
FEDERAL	5,903,452,417	0.5994	6,176,867,209	0.6014

These proposed expenditures (Table 1) include cost management efforts to reduce the projected spending by \$813 million in fiscal year 2006 and \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 2007.

³ Executive Budget for FYs 2006 and 2007, Special Analyses (Medicaid) p. D-65.

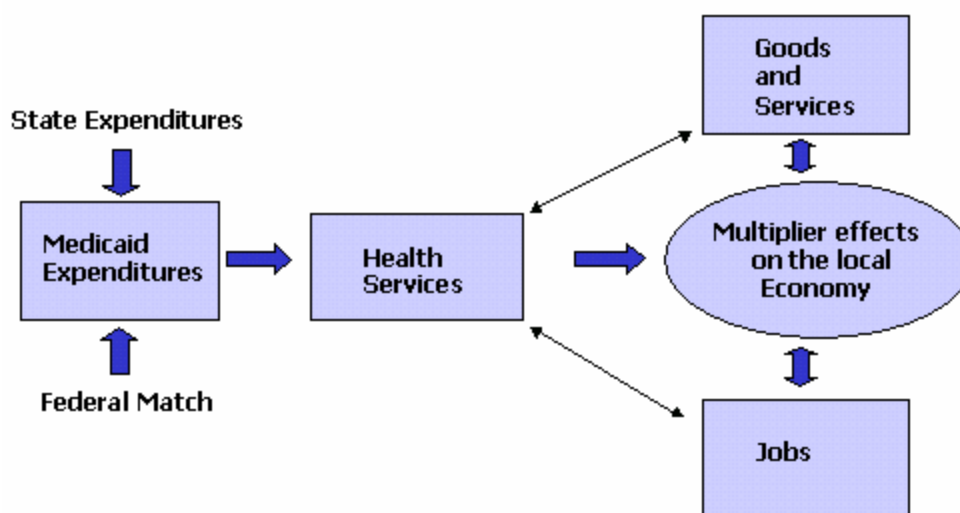
TABLE 2: COST MANAGEMENT

	SFY2006 (\$)	SHARE	SFY2007 (\$)	SHARE
TOTAL	813,200,000		1,500,000,000	
STATE	325,760,000	0.4006	597,900,000	0.3986
FEDERAL	487,430,000	0.5994	902,086,000	0.6014

As Table 2 shows, the actual savings in the state's expenditures due to the proposed cost management are considerably less because these reductions reflect a loss of the federal matching funds of approximately \$490 million in SFY2006 and \$900 million in SFY2007.

3. Overall Economic Impact

A standard approach to measuring the effect of changes in spending levels is to estimate the “multiplier effect” of each state dollar. The essential logic underlying the multiplier is that whenever a dollar is spent in the economy, additional expenditures are generated that lead to a compounding effect. For instance, the federal government matches every dollar spent by Ohio by approximately \$1.40. These state and federal expenditures make their way through the health services sector of the economy through the provision of healthcare goods and services. These goods and services place demands on other sectors of the economy, generating in turn, jobs and spending on additional goods and services. Figure 1 provides a linear schematic of the cyclical flow of Medicaid dollars through the economy.

FIGURE 1: ROLE OF MEDICAID IN THE ECONOMY

Estimates of the multiplier effect vary by location, the type of expenditure and sector of the economy. The multiplier we use, 3.18, was calculated by Richard Clinch, Director of Economic Research at the Jacob France Institute of the Merrick School of Business at the University of Baltimore.⁴ This multiplier takes into account the federal match and is based on economic input-output analysis using the Department of Commerce's RIMS II economic input-output model. One cannot overemphasize the fragile nature of forecasting, and economic forecasting, in particular, as an inexact science. When working with the same information, forecasters may differ in their assumptions regarding the nature of the economy and may interpret the same results in different ways. While the number 3.18 is very precise, it is important to keep in mind that the forecasts estimated by this multiplier are merely suggestive of trends and are best interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the effects rather than precise estimates.

The cost management proposal implies reduced expenditure growth spread over the two years in different Medicaid funding categories. The federal match varies with type of funding category, however, to obtain an overall picture of the effects. We focus on the overall reduction in growth and estimate the average effect in terms of reduced economic activity and potential jobs lost (Table 3).

TABLE 3: ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF COST MANAGEMENT

	SFY2006 (\$)	SFY2007 (\$)	Biennium Total (\$)
STATE SHARE	325,760,000	597,900,000	923,660,000
ECONOMIC EFFECT	1,035,000,000	1,901,000,000	2,936,000,000
JOBS LOST	10,420	19,130	29,550

Using the multiplier, the overall effect of the proposed reduction in the rate of growth in expenditures of approximately \$924 million (\$326 million in SFY2006 and \$598 million in SFY 2007) translates into an economic impact of almost a \$3 billion reduction in economic activity over the two years. Again using the multiplier, the number of jobs lost per million-dollar reduction in state Medicaid expenditures is estimated to be 31.99.⁵ The reduction in spending therefore also translates into an estimated loss of approximately 30 thousand jobs (10 thousand jobs in SYF2006 and 19 thousand jobs in SFY2007). We again emphasize that these estimates should be viewed as providing an overall assessment of the magnitude of the effect and not necessarily a precise description of the actual consequences.

⁴ "Medicaid: Good Medicine for State Economies," *Families USA*, 2004 Update, <www.familiesusa.org>.

⁵ Ibid.

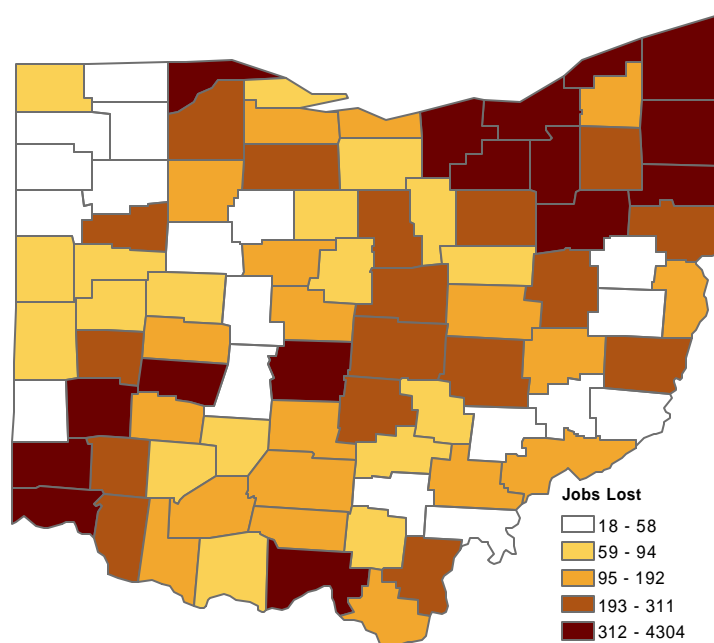
4. County Level Analysis of Recipient Data

Economic Consequences

While Table 3 documented estimates of the total effect of reduced expenditure growth on the whole state economy, it is clear that the effects will not be evenly distributed across the state. The following two maps illustrate that the urban counties will likely face the greatest number of lost jobs but that the more rural counties will lose a greater percentage of their job bases.

MAP 4 shows the distribution of jobs lost across the counties over the biennium. We computed the percent of 2003 Medicaid provider expenditures in each county as a percentage of the total Medicaid expenditures in the state. The percentage was used to obtain the estimate of the potential loss of jobs in each of the counties for SFY2006 and SFY2007. Clearly, the counties with the greatest economic activity will lose the most jobs. As is to be expected, the majority of the job losses are likely to occur in the most densely populated counties in the northeast, central, and southwest parts of the state.

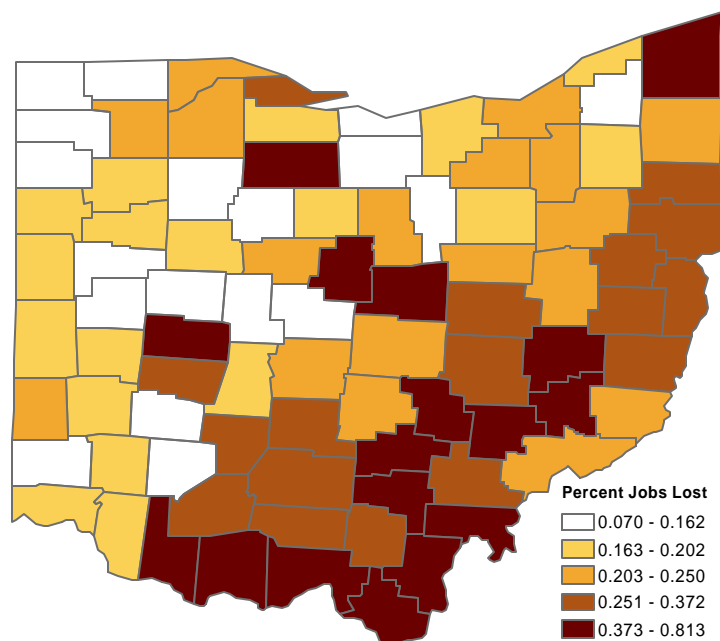
MAP 4: ESTIMATED NUMBER OF JOBS LOST SFY2006-SFY2007



However, these more populated counties, due to the diversity of economic opportunity, are best able to cope with the losses. MAP 5 likely provides a better picture of the consequences of the loss in jobs by showing the percentage of jobs lost in each county due to the reduction in Medicaid spending growth. Using the number of jobs reported in each county from the Census Bureau's 2002 *County Business Patterns*, the projected average percentage of jobs lost is estimated to be approximately 0.2% in SFY2006 (0.4% in SFY2007). In SFY2006, the percentage of jobs lost varies from approximately 0.07% (0.1% in SFY2007) in Delaware County to almost 0.8% (1.5% in SFY2007) in

Gallia County. The counties that are the hardest hit are some of the poorer counties in the southern and southeastern parts of the state.

MAP 5: ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF JOBS LOST SFY2006



Dependence on Poverty and the Healthcare Sector

As noted earlier, there are some counties in Ohio where as much as 39% of the population receives some form of Medicaid assistance. In some of these counties, the dependence on public assistance is substantial and goes beyond healthcare and associated services. Similarly, the size and role the health services sector plays in the local economy also varies considerably across the counties. The Census Bureau reports economic activity data for all of the various sectors of the economy. The “health care and social assistance” sector includes all public and private healthcare establishments as well as other care facilities.⁶ These data provide indicators of the dependence of the county on the health services sector.

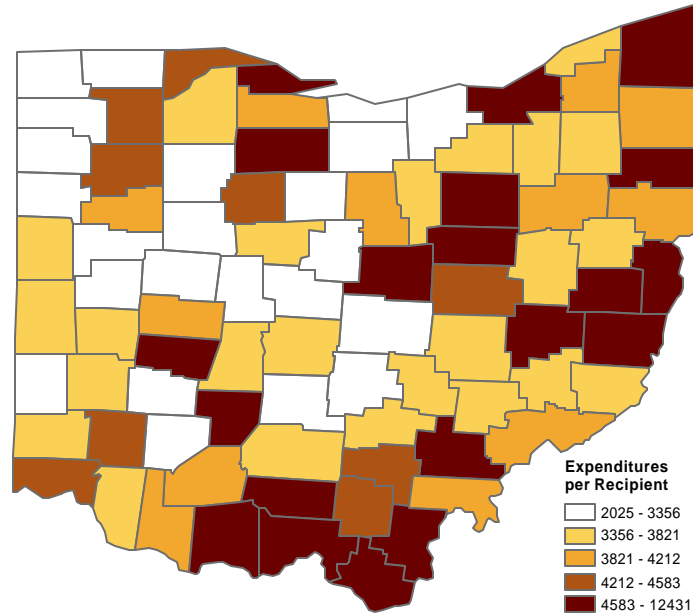
We constructed two dependence indexes that indicate county concentrations of the population reliant on the government and the county specialization in the healthcare sector relative to the state’s level of concentration or specialization.⁷ The Poverty Index was constructed to reflect county level data measuring transfer payments, the number of households below 100% of the poverty level, and Medicaid expenditures on county households. The Health Index, reflecting dependence on the health services sector, is based on county level data from *County Business Patterns* measuring the number of

⁶ Census Bureau: 2002 *County Business Patterns for Ohio*, NAIC = 62.

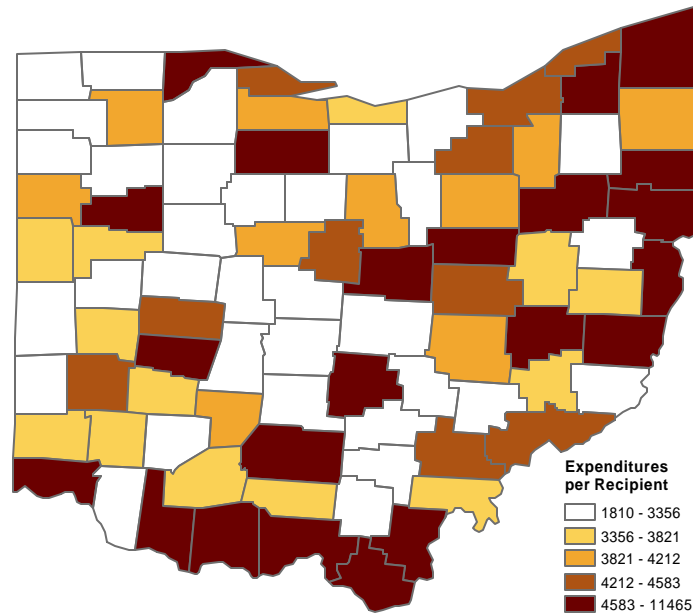
⁷ See Appendix C. For more details on how the indexes were constructed see Robert Greenbaum and Anand Desai (2003) “Uneven Burden: Economic Analysis of Medicaid Expenditure Changes in Ohio.” <<http://www.ppm.ohio-state.edu/pdf/medicaid.pdf>>

establishments in the healthcare sector, the employment in these establishments, and the associated payroll. The values for each of these indexes range from approximately 0.5 to 2, providing another indication of the diversity across the state in terms of levels of poverty and extent of the role that healthcare services play in the local economy. A value of 1 indicates that the county is just as “dependent” as the rest of the state.

MAP 6: EXPENDITURES PER RECIPIENT WEIGHTED BY POVERTY INDEX SFY2003



MAP 7: EXPENDITURES PER RECIPIENT WEIGHTED BY HEALTH INDEX SFY2003

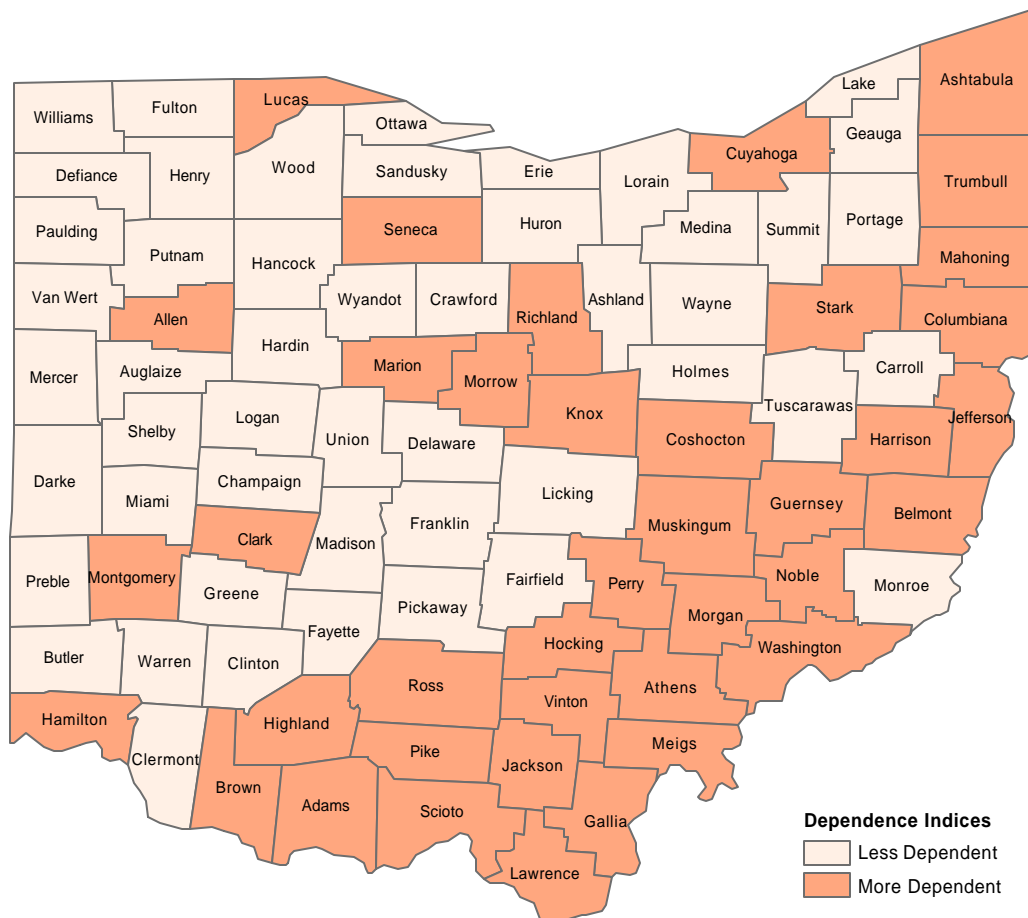


These indexes are used to weight the Medicaid expenditures per recipient in each county as displayed in MAPS 6 and 7. Weighting the expenditures in this manner arguably provides a better indication of the effects of expenditure changes on various counties.

The two maps together show how the counties will experience the burden of the proposed cost management. The counties in the northwest are not poor, but some of them do have considerable healthcare services activity. Hence, these counties will suffer some hardship as the growth of Medicaid expenditures is reduced. However, the effect on these counties will not be as severe as that encountered by the counties in the south and the southeast that are both dependent on healthcare and are poor.

We combine the two indexes into one and simply report the counties that are more or less vulnerable than the state average vulnerability in MAP 8. Regardless of how we choose to measure, it is apparent that the eastern half of the state will feel the effects of any reductions in the growth of Medicaid expenditures more severely than the western half.

MAP 8: COUNTY VULNERABILITY TO MEDICAID EXPENDITURES



5. County Level Analysis of Service Provider Data

Up to now, we have discussed the geographic distributional consequences of proposed changes in Medicaid expenditures in Ohio based upon the county of residence of Medicaid recipients. We now use other detailed data reporting where recipients receive their services to more accurately report on the effects of expenditure changes on the counties in which services are received. We explore how different service providers are distributed across the state and report on the implications of changes in funding for the different service categories. This analysis is more useful for comparing the potential implications of the different components of the proposed expenditure changes.

The analysis based on service providers is complicated by the fact that many Medicaid recipients receive multiple services, often from different providers, which are sometimes located in different counties.⁸ We have made some simplifying assumptions to track service recipients and expenditures. We count recipients only in terms of the county in which they live as we did in section 4. However, we track expenditures in two different ways.

We refer to *recipient expenditures* as being those expenditures in a county that follow the recipients. In other words, recipient expenditures are allocated to a county based on who lives in the county, not on where the money is spent. For instance, the expenditures on a Medicaid recipient living in Delaware County and receiving services in Franklin County would be attributed to Delaware County.

We refer to *provider expenditures* as those expenditures that flow through the Medicaid service providers into a county. To provide a stark example of the difference between recipient and provider expenditures, consider dental services. There are individuals in every county who receive dental services; hence, there would be recipient expenditures for dental services in each county. However, Hardin and Monroe counties have no Medicaid dental service providers so the provider expenditures for dental services in these counties are zero.

In this analysis, we examine the distribution of provider expenditures using a few illustrative service categories to offer insights into how changes in expenditures affect the local communities. By tracking provider expenditures, we obtain a different, perhaps more accurate, description of the economic activity attributable to Medicaid expenditures at the county level.

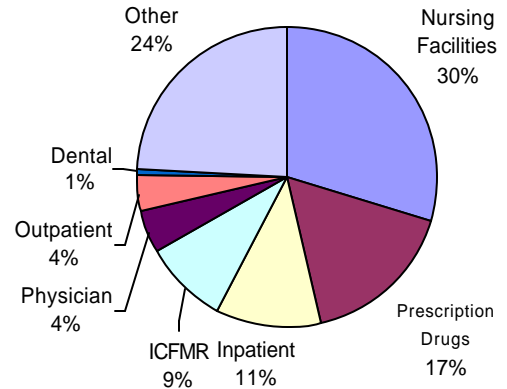
Expenditures by Service Categories

Medicaid pays for a number of different categories of services. These expenditures across selected service categories are shown in Table 4.

⁸ The analysis is based on data on Medicaid claims reported to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services each time a recipient is provided a service. In an effort to minimize double counting, the number of recipients is obtained by counting the last time an individual appeared in the database and the service provided in that transaction is recorded. Hence, although over 33 million prescriptions were filled in 2005, the number of pharmacy contacts in our database is, by definition, fewer than the number of recipients.

TABLE 4: MEDICAID PROVIDER EXPENDITURES BY SELECTED SERVICE CATEGORY SFY2003

SERVICE CATEGORY	EXPENDITURES	PERCENT
NURSING FACILITIES	\$ 2,498,797,647	29.63%
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS	1,422,470,899	16.87%
INPATIENT	929,265,718	11.02%
ICFMR	777,251,982	9.22%
PHYSICIAN	359,644,936	4.26%
OUTPATIENT	350,103,944	4.15%
DENTAL	56,942,752	0.68%
OTHER	2,039,587,306	24.18%
TOTAL	8,434,065,184	100.00%



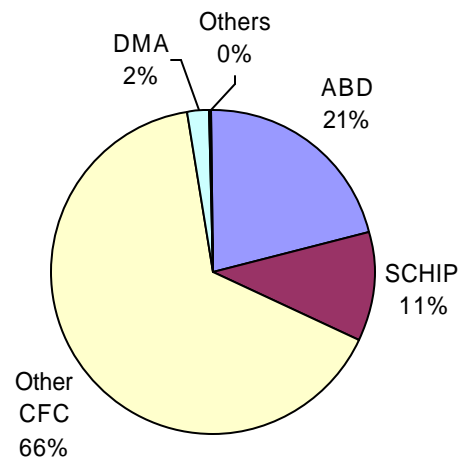
Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

Recipients by Eligibility Categories

Medicaid recipients by eligibility categories are shown in Table 5. ABD population consists of 21%; whereas SCHIP and other CFC recipients are 77% of total Medicaid recipients.

TABLE 5: MEDICAID RECIPIENTS BY ELIGIBILITY SFY2003*

ELIGIBILITY	MEDICAID RECIPIENTS	PERCENT
ABD	443,981	21%
SCHIP	230,044	11%
OTHER CFC	1,384,176	66%
DMA	43,613	2%
OTHERS	8,110	0%
TOTAL	2,109,924	100%

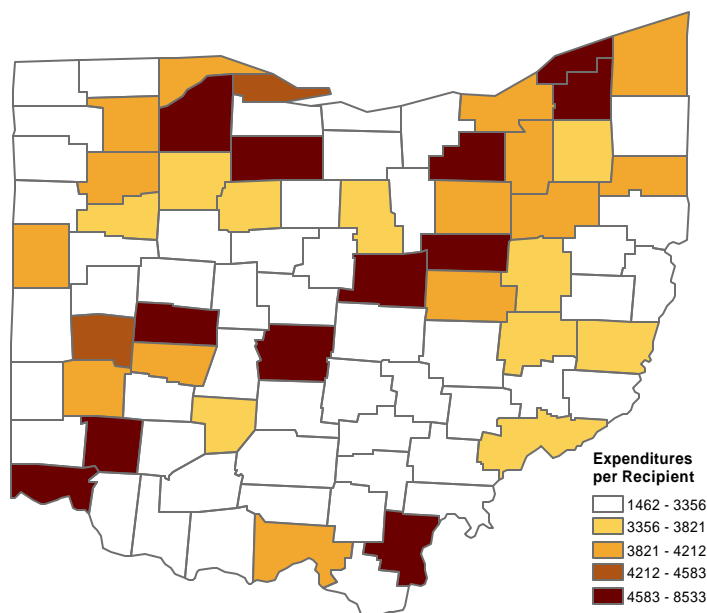


Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services

A visual representation of the distribution of the expenditures across all providers in the different counties is provided in the map below (MAP 9). The difference between this map and MAP 3 helps further clarify the different aggregation procedures used in this report. As stated above, for both the maps, we count the recipients in the county in which they reside. There is a difference, however, in the way in which the expenditures are computed.

The expenditures in MAP 3 are those expenditures by the residents of the county without attention to where the monies were spent. In MAP 9, the expenditures are attributed to the county in which the service was provided. Hence, in general, the urban counties, where many recipients receive their services, would have disproportionately high per-recipient expenditures. There are some rural counties with relatively few Medicaid recipients but with high cost services resulting in high per-recipient expenditures. The difference between MAP 3 and MAP 9 is interesting in that these maps distinguish between counties in which recipients who receive a number of high expenditure services reside versus counties which provide either a high volume of services or have high expenditure service providers.

MAP 9: MEDICAID PROVIDER EXPENDITURES PER RECIPIENT SFY2003



Compared to MAP 3, this map shows the larger variability in the per-recipient expenditures from a county average low of \$1,462 to a high of \$8,533 around the overall average of \$3,997 in SFY2003.

Based on the 2003 provider expenditures, the distribution, across the state, of estimated 2006 provider expenditures in different service categories is studied in section 7, reflecting the discussions in section 6.

6. Updating the information to 2005 and future years

Since the state fiscal year will not end until June 30, 2005, detailed expenditure and recipient data for FY2005 are not currently available, but the 2005 Medicaid expenditures for the entire state are estimated to be \$9.6 billion.⁹ The projections in the current budget proposals are based on FY2005 expenditures, so we use this estimate to develop our scenarios and analyses for FY2006 and FY2007. We distribute \$9.6 billion across the counties by service categories in proportion to their 2003 share (Table 4). As stated above, we use FY2003 data because that is the most recent year for which complete data are available.

A number of proposals that were put forth for reducing the growth in Medicaid expenditures in the next biennial budget are being currently debated in the Ohio legislature. In particular, some of the more prominent proposals have included as follows:

- Reducing *nursing facility* payments by 0 to 6%, depending upon performance of the facility
- Freezing *inpatient, outpatient, ICFMR* and *physician* payments at FY2005 levels
- Reducing the growth in *pharmacy* wholesale acquisition costs (WAC) from 9% to 7%
- Elimination of *dental* coverage for adults
- Reducing parent expansion coverage from 100% of the poverty level to 90%, which would lead to the loss of coverage for approximately 25,000 adults
- Elimination of Disability Medical Assistance (DMA)

Based on recent budget negotiations, it seems unlikely that the proposed changes in nursing facility funding will be implemented in this budget. However, the funding for these facilities will remain a subject of considerable debate; hence, we have elected to discuss how these expenditures are distributed across the state.

7. Distribution of Provider Expenditures

Constructing Indexes

We continue the analysis of the geographical distribution of the consequences of the budget proposals by developing indexes to provide additional insight into the relative concentration or sparseness of expenditures in a given county. We construct two different ratios.

The first set of indexes uses the two sets of expenditure data. We use expenditures in a county based on (1) Medicaid recipients living in that county (recipient expenditures) and (2) providers offering services in that county (provider expenditures). From an

⁹ Executive Budget for FYs 2006 and 2007, Special Analyses (Medicaid) p. D-65. Baseline estimates without cost management in FY2005: 10.6 billion for total ODJFS Medicaid Services and 9.6 billion for GRF (both federal and state share)

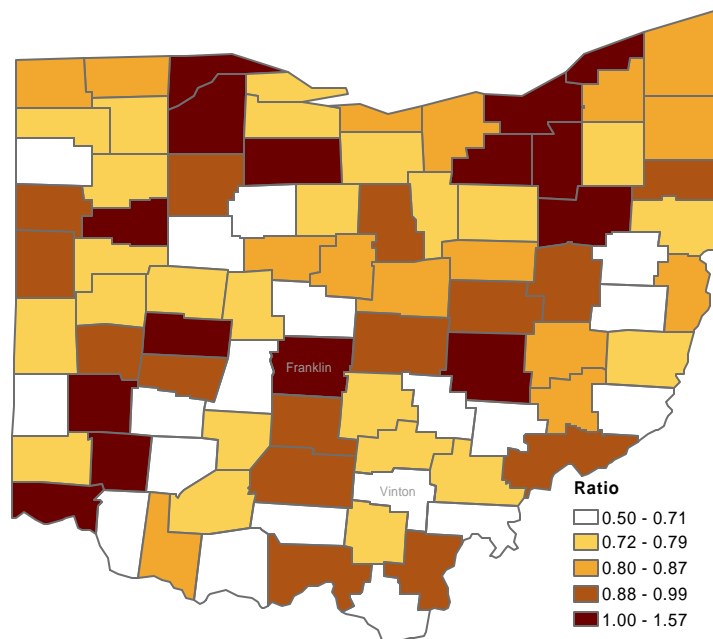
economic consequence perspective, counties in which there is larger provider expenditure relative to recipient expenditure are potentially attracting more Medicaid dollars in relative terms. In the event of reduced expenditures, they have “more to lose” compared to those counties in which there are fewer expenditures contributing to the economic vitality of the county. We conduct this analysis of the ratio of provider expenditures to recipient expenditures by Medicaid eligibility groups.

Second, we construct additional dependence indexes. We use these indexes to study service categories to determine how local conditions differ from the state norm. The index uses the state’s level of dependence as a benchmark for comparison. If the proportion of county expenditures in a service category is the same as that at the state level, then the index value will equal one. Values other than one represent higher or lower levels of dependence in that county on that aspect of Medicaid services.

Provider/Recipient Expenditure ratios

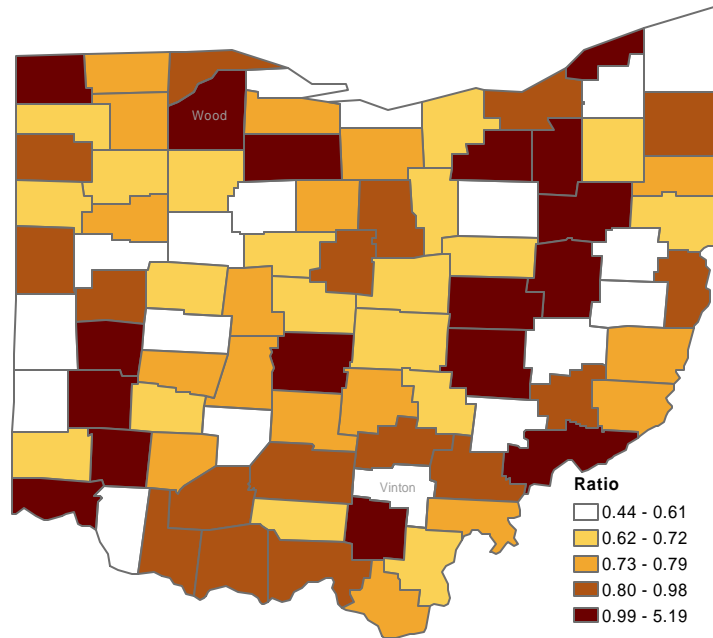
For MAP 10, we take the ratio for estimated total provider expenditures to total recipient expenditures in 2006. This map shows that in some counties, for instance, Vinton County, there are few service providers. The supply of services as indicated by provider expenditures is as little as half as the amount going into that county as measured by recipient expenditures, which are the Medicaid expenditures associated with Medicaid recipients living in that county. On the other hand, in places like Franklin County, the ratio is such that provider expenditures are approximately one-and-a-half times the recipient expenditures.

MAP 10: PROVIDER/RECIPIENT EXPENDITURE RATIO: TOTAL EXPENDITURES

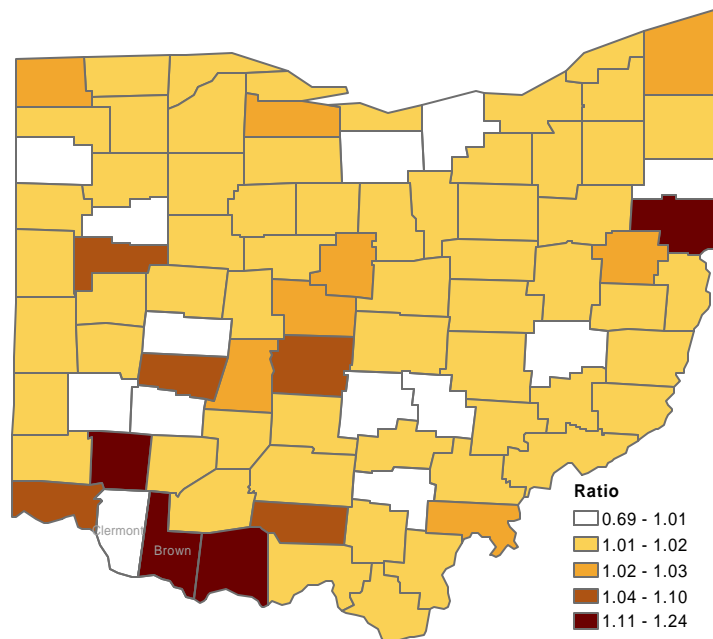


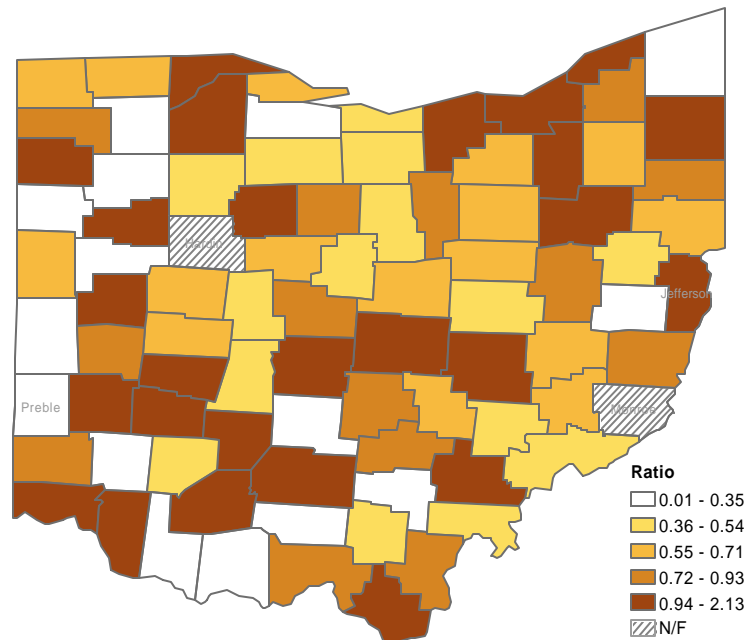
Medicaid provider/recipient expenditure ratios by selected service categories are presented in Map 11 – Map 13.

MAP 11: PROVIDER/RECIPIENT EXPENDITURE RATIO: PRESCRIPTION DRUGS



MAP 12: PROVIDER/RECIPIENT EXPENDITURE RATIO: NURSING FACILITIES



MAP 13: PROVIDER/RECIPIENT EXPENDITURE RATIO: DENTAL SERVICE

Dependence Indexes

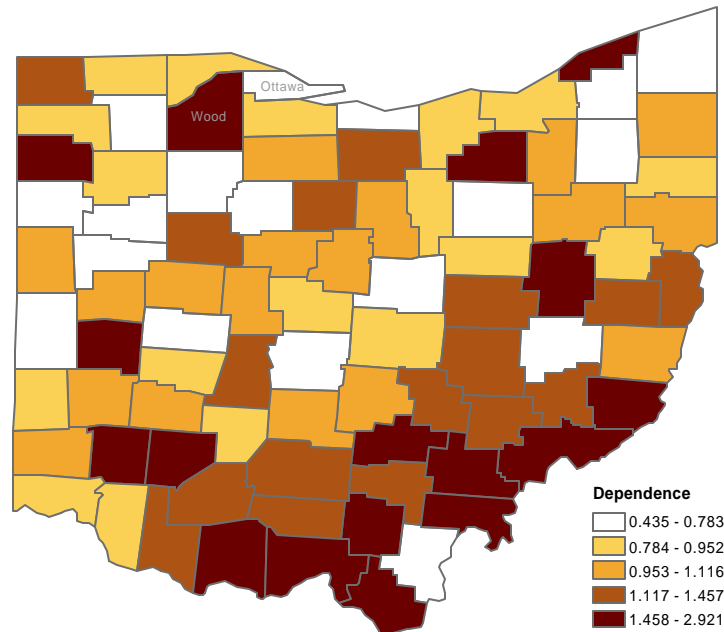
We provide a different picture in the following three maps of the dependence index. These maps show how each county's dependence on a particular Medicaid service compares with that of the state in terms of provider expenditures.

These dependence indexes are the ratios of two ratios. We first compute the ratio of expenditures in a particular service category as a proportion of the total Medicaid expenditures. We obtain that ratio for both the state and the county. Hence, we now know what proportion, say expenditures on prescription drugs, is of the total Medicaid expenditures in the state and in each of the 88 counties.

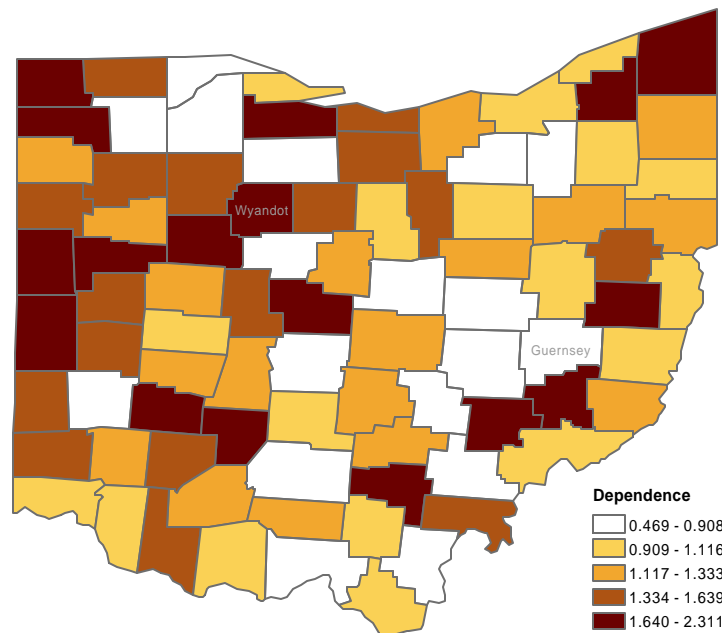
Table 4 indicates that expenditures in 2003 on prescription drugs were approximately 17% of all Medicaid expenditures in the state. We compute the same ratio for each of the counties. In some counties the percentage will be higher than 17% and in others it will be lower. Therefore, when we take the ratio of the county percentage to the state percentage, we will get numbers that range around one. A value close to one indicates that the proportion of provider expenditures on prescriptions in that county is close to 17%, the state level.

MAP 14 indicates that this ratio for provider expenditures on prescription drugs ranges from a low of less than a half (0.435) in Ottawa County to a high of almost three (2.921) in Wood County. Hence, in Ottawa County prescription drugs account for a little over 7% of the total Medicaid provider expenditures whereas in Wood County the percentage is almost 50%. Consequently, any changes in prescription drug coverage or expenditure growth will affect Wood County much more than it will affect Ottawa County.

MAP 14: DEPENDENCE INDEX : PRESCRIPTION DRUGS



MAP 15: DEPENDENCE INDEX : NURSING FACILITIES



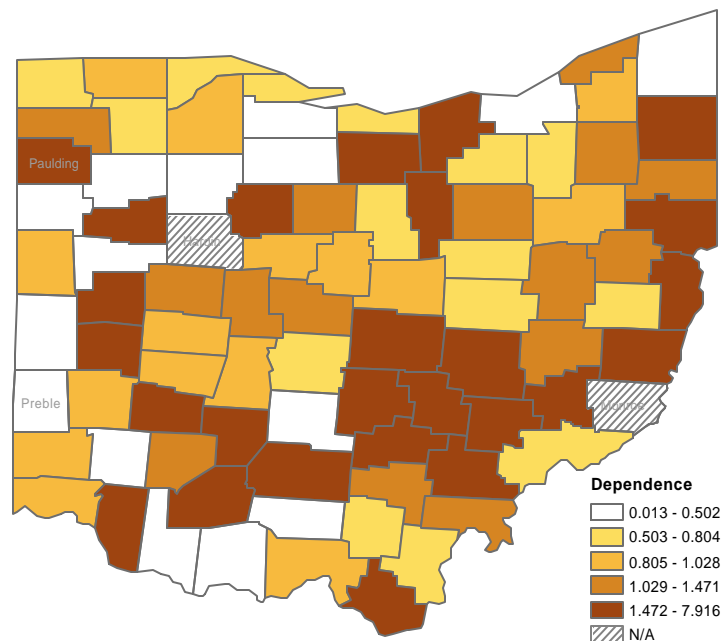
Although, the southern and southeastern counties are most dependent on Medicaid expenditures, MAP 15 suggests that the nursing facilities make up a large portion of Medicaid dollars spent in the western counties. The nursing facilities dependence index values range from 0.49 in Guernsey County to 2.31 in Wyandot County. The proportion

of state expenditures on nursing facilities is approximately 30%. Thus, in Guernsey County it is as low as 15% and in Wyandot County it is almost 70% of the total Medicaid expenditures in those counties.

Dental expenditures account for less than one percent of total Medicaid expenditures in the state (Table 4). Hence, from an overall economic effect perspective, reductions in dental expenditures do not make much of an impact on the Medicaid budget, but they do make a tremendous impact on individuals. In that larger context, the fact that two counties have no Medicaid funded dental providers or that Paulding County dental provider expenditures are almost 8 times the state level is of little consequence.

However, once again, the eastern parts of the state are most severely affected in this instance by the proposal to eliminate funding for dental care for adults. Lack of access to dental care is also associated with long-term health problems that develop later in life.¹⁰ Hence, seemingly minor budgetary changes today can have serious implications for the future.

MAP 16: DEPENDENCE INDEX: DENTAL SERVICE¹¹



¹⁰ Gregory, Jane, Barry Gibson and Peter G. Robinson, "Variation and change in the meaning of oral health related quality of life: A 'grounded' systems approach." *Social Science & Medicine*. April 15, 2005, 60 (8), pp. 1859-1868.; Zalos, Georgina P, Mary E. Northridge, Marguerite J. Ro, Chau Trinh, Roger Vaughan, Joyce Moon Howard, Ira Lamster, Mary T. Bassett, Alwyn T. Cohall. "Lack of oral health care for adults in Harlem: A hidden crisis" *The American Journal of Public Health*. Jan 2002, 92(1), pp. 49-52.

¹¹ Counties in white with hashed lines indicate the absence of Medicaid dental service providers.

8. Adjusting Parent Coverage

The budget proposals include expenditure growth slowdowns as well as coverage reductions. The proposal to reduce parent expansion coverage from 100% of the poverty level to 90% would lead to the loss of coverage for approximately 25,000 adults. In addition, the elimination of Disability Medical Assistance (DMA) was also proposed.

Because SFY2005 recipient numbers are not available yet, we used SFY2003 recipients as our baseline (2,109,924) for coverage adjustment (Table 5). Another way of having some sense on 2006 projected Medicaid recipients is to estimate them from Census data. The most recent Census estimate of the number of Ohio residents in 2004 is 11,459,011. With the assumption that Ohio Medicaid will serve approximately 18% of 2004 Census estimated total Ohio residents, we can anticipate 2,062,622 Medicaid recipients. This is not very different from SFY2003 baseline data. Therefore, using 2003 baseline data seems reasonable for the estimation of recipients in 2006.

However, we expect a reduction in the estimated number of recipients due to changes in coverage for adults. For instance, the reduction in coverage for adults from 100% to 90% of poverty level is expected to reduce the number of people covered by approximately 25,000 recipients.

We grouped SCHIP and Other CFC categories into the “child population” and ABD and Other categories into the “adult population.” By distributing the 25,000 adults based on the proportion of adult population in each county, we were able to calculate adjusted numbers of 2006 Medicaid recipients. DMA recipients were excluded from the 2006 estimation. See Table 7 in Appendix D for details on the adjustment.

9. Conclusion

Analyzing the specific effects of reduced Medicaid spending, in the absence of any other changes, suggests that the state economy will suffer in terms of reduced economic activity and jobs lost. We estimate reduced economic activity of about \$3 billion and an expected loss of approximately 30 thousand jobs over the two-year period. However, slowing the state’s rate of spending growth has other consequences, some positive and others negative. Hence, the precise effects of such changes can only be measured and understood some time after they have been implemented.

Further, we do not attempt to measure the potential tradeoffs involved in maintaining current levels of service. These tradeoffs likely include the need to either raise additional revenue or make expenditure cutbacks elsewhere in the state budget. There is also the question of the consequences of the State not spending approximately \$400 million in each of the two budget years, that would have been spent had the Medicaid expenditures continued to grow at their previous rate. We know that by not spending the money on Medicaid, the State loses the federal match; hence, the economic effect of the inflow of that money is a direct loss. Additionally, the State can either spend the money on other government programs or it can choose to reduce tax revenues. It is

clear that the consequences on the local economy will differ depending upon these choices. A complete analysis of those effects is beyond the scope of this report.

Had we considered these tradeoffs, the overall numbers would have changed, but the maps showing the geographic distributional impacts would look very similar. We can be more confident about the differential consequences of the proposed changes across the counties. Because of differences in distribution of the population and the healthcare industry across the state, the impact of reductions in Medicaid expenditures will likely vary across the state. The analysis provides tools to help predict which counties would be most likely to be affected by any particular proposal.

Overall, the southeastern counties of the state will withstand the worst of the proposed changes in Medicaid funding. A more detailed look at service providers and their distribution across the state yields a more complex story.

The various maps illustrate how counties depend upon different types of Medicaid expenditures. By analyzing provider expenditures by service categories, we can point to where the various proposals currently being discussed in the legislature will have the greatest consequences for service providers as well as recipients.

It is clear that when budgets are limited, decisions about how best to allocate these resources have to be made. Our analysis shows that these decisions are not geographically neutral. Some areas that are already economically vulnerable will be harder hit under some proposals and less so under others. Some of the burden of slowing the growth in Medicaid spending will be assumed by the recipients and their families as well as by local governments, service providers, and local social service organizations. This analysis will help identify counties most at risk and provide some insight into how they will have to prepare for changes to come.

Appendix A: Data Sources

Measure	Year	Source
Residents	2003	Decennial Census
Medicaid Recipients	2003	ODJFS
Medicaid Expenditures by Eligibility	2003	ODJFS
Medicaid Expenditures by Service Type	2003	ODJFS
Jobs	2002	County Business Patterns
Income Taxes	2000	Ohio Department of Development
Average Income Tax per Return	2000	Ohio Department of Development
Transfer Payments	2002	Ohio Department of Development
House Holds in Poverty	2000	Decennial Census
Total Households	2000	Decennial Census
Healthcare Establishments	2002	County Business Patterns
Total Establishments	2002	County Business Patterns
Healthcare Payroll	2002	County Business Patterns
Total Payroll	2002	County Business Patterns
Healthcare Employment	2002	County Business Patterns
Total Employment	2002	County Business Patterns

Appendix B: Explanation of Medicaid Programs and Abbreviations

Medicaid eligibility can be grouped into two general categories: Covered Families and Children (CFC) and coverage for people who are Aged, Blind, or Disabled (ABD). When a family is determined to be eligible for cash assistance in Ohio, members of the family also receive Medicaid coverage. Many other families, pregnant women, and children can receive Medicaid coverage even if they are not receiving cash assistance. Eligibility for these consumers depends on their family composition and income. Descriptions of the two CFC Medicaid eligibility groups (Healthy Families and Related and Healthy Start) as well as the ABD eligibility group appear below.

Healthy Families and Related (HFM): HF and Related is largely comprised of single-parent families, but also includes some two-parent families and some children with independent eligibility. This sub-group includes Healthy Families, Transitional Medicaid, and Other Related Groups.

Healthy Families. Previously known as Low Income Families (LIF), provides health care coverage to families (parents and children). The majority of families receiving Healthy Families coverage are working families. A smaller group receives Ohio Works First (OWF) cash assistance. On July 1, 2000, Healthy Families coverage was expanded to families earning up to 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

Transitional Medicaid. Transitional Medicaid provides Medicaid coverage for families who have received Healthy Families coverage (with or without associated OWF cash assistance) in at least three months of the prior six month period, and who have lost coverage due to: an increase in hours of employment or income from employment; or loss of time-limited income disregards. Transitional Medicaid is offered as an incentive for parents to return to or continue work. Under this program Medicaid eligibility is guaranteed for six months, and can be extended an additional six months if monthly income is less than or equal to 185% FPL.

Other Related Groups. Includes children who receive Foster Care Maintenance or Adoption Assistance under federal Title IV-E provisions. These children automatically receive Medicaid coverage. Also covered are state-subsidized adoptive children who have special medical needs and foster care children. Individuals aged 19 and 20 whose family income does not exceed the OWF income standard and who would qualify for an OWF payment, except they are over age 18 and do not meet the definition of a dependent child, are also covered.

Healthy Start (HST): The second sub-group of the CFC category, Healthy Start, consists of pregnant women and children who are not eligible for Medicaid through the Healthy Families assistance categories.

Pregnant women. Provides time-limited coverage to low-income pregnant women with family incomes at or below 150% of poverty. Coverage begins following confirmation of pregnancy and ends 2 months following birth. In determining financial eligibility, the

number of babies expected because of the pregnancy is included in the calculation of the woman's family size.

Infants and Children. Healthy Start provides health care coverage for children from birth through age 18 in families with incomes up to 200% FPL. Children in families with incomes at 151-200% FPL are eligible only if they do not have creditable health coverage. Children in families with incomes at or below 150% FPL are eligible regardless of other health coverage. Newborns are deemed eligible for 12 months if the mother was eligible for Medicaid at the time of birth, regardless of subsequent changes in the mother's income.

Ohio's State Health Insurance Plan for Children (SCHIP): As part of the Medicaid expansion of the Healthy Start program, Medicaid eligibility was increased for children up to 150% of FPL on January 1, 1998. In July 2000, Ohio further expanded Healthy Start under SCHIP. This expansion raised the income limit for eligibility up to 200% FPL. For this second SCHIP expansion, there was no complementary Medicaid expansion for the under-insured children, so children in this income range (151-200% FPL) are only eligible in they are uninsured.

Medicaid's Healthy Start program has been available to children and pregnant women since 1989. In 1997, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) was also created to cover uninsured children. In Ohio, the SCHIP program is administered through the Healthy Start program.

Aged, Blind, and Disabled (ABD): This category includes persons, including children, with a wide variety of disabilities, such as blindness or mental retardation or mental illness, and includes certain physical disabilities. Not all Medicaid-covered persons with disabilities become eligible through the ABD category. Some individuals with disabilities are not substantially impaired by their conditions and do not qualify through this category, but instead qualify because of limited income through Healthy Families or Healthy Start.

Disability Medical Assistance Program: The Disability Medical Assistance (DMA) Program is designed to provide medical assistance to Ohioans who are *medication dependent* and not eligible for Medicaid.

Medication dependent means a licensed physician has certified that the individual has a chronic medical condition that requires continuous medication for a long-term, indefinite period of time. The documentation must also specify that if the prescription is unavailable it could increase the likelihood of experiencing a medical emergency and risk the individual's employability for at least 9 months.

The DMA program is funded solely by state appropriations and receives no federal funding. It is not regulated by the federal government.

FEDERALLY MANDATED SERVICES

Transportation to Medicaid services
Medical & surgical dental services
Medical & surgical vision services
Durable medical equipment & supplies
Family planning services & supplies
Home health services
Inpatient hospital
Lab & x-ray
Medicare Premium Assistance
Nursing Facility care
Nurse midwife services
Certified family nurse practitioner services
Certified pediatric nurse practitioner services
Outpatient services, including those provided by Rural Health Clinics & Federally Qualified Health Centers
Physician services
Healthchek (EPSDT) program services (screening & treatment services to children 21 and younger)

OHIO'S OPTIONAL SERVICES

Ambulance / ambulette
Chiropractic services for children
Community alcohol & drug addiction treatment
Dental services
Home and Community Based Services Waivers
Hospice care
Intermediate Care Facility services for people with Mental Retardation (ICF-MR)
Physical therapy
Occupational therapy
Speech therapy
Podiatry
Prescription drugs
Independent psychological services for children
Vision care, including eyeglasses
ICFMR: intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded (ICF-MR).

Sources:

<<http://jfs.ohio.gov/ohp/topics.stm>>
<<http://jfs.ohio.gov/ohp/consumers/HealthyStart.stm>>
<<http://jfs.ohio.gov/ohp/bcps/FactSheets/>>

“Pregnant Women, Infants, and Children” Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Office of Ohio Health Plans Bureau of Health Plan Policy, April 2005

Appendix C: Dependence Indexes

To provide measures of local dependence, we borrow an expositional tool from economic geography, location quotients.¹² Location quotients (LQ) are often used in the economic development literature as a simple measure of how specialized a particular region is in any particular industry. We create dependence indexes based on the location quotient concept.¹³

An LQ is a ratio of two proportions that provides a relative measure of specialization or dependence. The measure is relative to the overall level of dependence at a more global geographic level, such as the state level. The index is constructed by expressing the proportion of dependence at the local level as a ratio of the same proportion at the state level. For example, a LQ measures the dependence of the local economy on expenditures in a particular Medicaid service category such as dental care. The index can be expressed as a ratio of the proportion of the total expenditures in a *county* on services for that category to the proportion of the total expenditures in the *state* on those services. More formally, the ratio of the two proportions of expenditures on Medicaid service *s* can be written as:

$$LQ_{sr} = \frac{\frac{Provider_Expenditure_{s, county_r}}{Provider_Expenditure_Total_{county_r}}}{\frac{Provider_Expenditure_{s, state}}{Provider_Expenditure_Total_{state}}}$$

Where $Provider_Expenditure_{s, county_r}$ and $Provider_Expenditure_{s, state}$ represent provider expenditures on Medicaid service *s* in county *r* and for the whole state.

$Provider_Expenditure_Total_{county_r}$ and $Provider_Expenditure_Total_{state}$ measure total Medicaid expenditures in county *r* and for the whole state. Thus, if LQ equals one, the county is at the state average in terms of expenditures on that service, and if LQ is greater (less than) one, the county is more (less) dependent than the state.

¹² Mark M. Miller, Lay James Gibson, and N. Gene Wright, "Location Quotient Basic Tool for Economic Development Analysis," *Economic Development Review* 9(2) (Spring 1991): 65-68.

¹³ Robert T. Greenbaum and Anand Desai, "Viewing Spatial Consequences of Budgetary Policy Changes," *Public Budgeting & Finance*, Forthcoming 25(2) (Summer 2005): 41-58.

Appendix D: Data Tables

Table 1. County Medicaid Profiles, 2003

County	Residents ^a	Percent		Recipient Expenditures		Provider Expenditures	
		Medicaid	Medicaid	Medicaid	Expenditure	Medicaid	Expenditure
		Recipients ^b	Recipients ^c	Expenditure ^d	Per Recipient ^e	Expenditure ^f	Per Recipient ^g
Adams	28,026	9,626	34.35	33,562,522.77	3,486.65	23,108,675.68	2,400.65
Allen	108,241	19,794	18.29	75,161,019.83	3,797.16	75,213,672.25	3,799.82
Ashland	53,749	7,934	14.76	31,625,137.96	3,986.03	24,637,850.35	3,105.35
Ashtabula	103,120	24,105	23.38	120,875,863.46	5,014.56	96,284,880.49	3,994.39
Athens	64,380	14,231	22.10	48,572,562.94	3,413.15	34,452,742.43	2,420.96
Auglaize	46,740	5,227	11.18	23,331,839.09	4,463.72	17,395,448.34	3,328.00
Belmont	69,636	15,912	22.85	74,900,402.19	4,707.16	57,910,916.69	3,639.45
Brown	43,807	9,266	21.15	33,196,233.66	3,582.59	27,868,790.67	3,007.64
Butler	343,207	50,847	14.82	212,917,142.91	4,187.41	159,551,931.73	3,137.88
Carroll	29,599	6,068	20.50	22,343,765.67	3,682.23	14,524,361.27	2,393.60
Champaign	39,544	6,133	15.51	28,122,665.33	4,585.47	36,395,866.06	5,934.43
Clark	143,351	32,313	22.54	143,811,387.15	4,450.57	124,284,544.73	3,846.27
Clermont	185,799	28,303	15.23	125,219,944.56	4,424.26	78,392,175.39	2,769.75
Clinton	41,756	8,052	19.28	27,125,831.92	3,368.83	18,519,480.86	2,299.99
Columbiana	111,523	25,009	22.42	89,523,396.90	3,579.65	69,929,120.65	2,796.16
Coshocton	37,132	7,892	21.25	33,329,479.40	4,223.20	31,216,649.64	3,955.48
Crawford	46,091	10,079	21.87	32,537,448.46	3,228.24	24,166,403.97	2,397.70
Cuyahoga	1,363,888	303,307	22.24	1,234,248,397.00	4,069.30	1,228,595,077.86	4,050.67
Darke	52,960	6,842	12.92	30,461,673.12	4,452.16	22,469,009.24	3,283.98
Defiance	39,054	6,289	16.10	18,746,732.33	2,980.88	14,601,797.69	2,321.80
Delaware	132,797	10,545	7.94	48,328,728.16	4,583.09	29,856,657.10	2,831.36
Erie	78,709	12,419	15.78	45,067,153.72	3,628.89	36,895,792.26	2,970.91
Fairfield	132,549	19,907	15.02	79,173,541.46	3,977.17	61,078,714.96	3,068.20
Fayette	28,158	6,544	23.24	34,654,540.85	5,295.62	24,765,657.28	3,784.48
Franklin	1,088,944	215,334	19.77	795,210,865.89	3,692.92	1,221,475,864.92	5,672.47
Fulton	42,446	5,493	12.94	20,991,921.91	3,821.58	16,419,784.75	2,989.22
Gallia	31,398	10,247	32.64	66,518,590.26	6,491.52	64,035,140.47	6,249.16
Geauga	93,941	5,699	6.07	36,634,765.92	6,428.28	29,747,111.90	5,219.71
Greene	151,257	19,415	12.84	77,730,279.91	4,003.62	50,375,707.19	2,594.68
Guernsey	41,362	12,251	29.62	52,228,670.86	4,263.22	42,722,852.67	3,487.30
Hamilton	823,472	147,598	17.92	664,293,267.74	4,500.69	737,674,907.37	4,997.87
Hancock	73,133	8,979	12.28	34,803,839.61	3,876.14	31,933,508.83	3,556.47
Hardin	31,608	5,558	17.58	18,655,323.44	3,356.48	11,240,691.66	2,022.43
Harrison	15,967	3,819	23.92	14,966,666.32	3,919.00	9,014,951.90	2,360.55
Henry	29,318	3,990	13.61	20,559,378.81	5,152.73	15,319,254.21	3,839.41
Highland	41,963	10,684	25.46	37,182,033.33	3,480.16	27,891,338.64	2,610.57
Hocking	28,644	7,543	26.33	23,659,416.95	3,136.61	17,426,932.34	2,310.35
Holmes	40,681	4,221	10.38	31,659,504.40	7,500.47	26,325,297.08	6,236.74
Huron	60,231	11,164	18.54	28,077,634.80	2,515.02	20,107,973.00	1,801.14
Jackson	33,074	10,554	31.91	33,477,676.29	3,172.04	24,758,663.09	2,345.90
Jefferson	71,888	16,327	22.71	66,217,836.47	4,055.73	54,779,674.47	3,355.16
Knox	56,930	10,150	17.83	70,357,996.05	6,931.82	58,277,757.24	5,741.65
Lake	228,878	24,226	10.58	129,648,315.90	5,351.62	138,695,548.80	5,725.07
Lawrence	62,550	20,801	33.25	79,657,142.31	3,829.49	43,304,703.79	2,081.86
Licking	150,634	25,870	17.17	99,653,194.61	3,852.08	86,068,222.56	3,326.95
Logan	46,411	8,263	17.80	25,971,673.12	3,143.13	18,414,356.68	2,228.53
Lorain	291,164	50,369	17.30	179,204,763.11	3,557.84	145,122,478.02	2,881.19
Lucas	454,216	102,392	22.54	395,823,746.05	3,865.77	396,764,763.85	3,874.96

Table 1. County Medicaid Profiles, 2003

County	Residents ^a	Medicaid Recipients ^b	Percent Medicaid Recipients ^c	Recipient Expenditures		Provider Expenditures	
				Medicaid Expenditure ^d	Expenditure Per Recipient ^e	Medicaid Expenditure ^f	Expenditure Per Recipient ^g
Madison	40,624	5,792	14.26	24,396,769.17	4,212.15	14,869,034.00	2,567.17
Mahoning	251,660	54,199	21.54	234,916,877.21	4,334.34	225,677,079.90	4,163.86
Marion	66,396	13,745	20.70	50,799,441.87	3,695.85	43,174,710.14	3,141.12
Medina	161,641	14,143	8.75	75,688,500.18	5,351.66	98,619,135.99	6,973.00
Meigs	23,242	7,605	32.72	22,323,791.61	2,935.41	12,596,566.64	1,656.35
Mercer	40,933	4,297	10.50	19,587,561.09	4,558.43	16,823,973.10	3,915.28
Miami	100,230	12,967	12.94	57,172,684.35	4,409.09	55,172,269.36	4,254.82
Monroe	14,927	3,580	23.98	11,663,436.03	3,257.94	6,380,486.72	1,782.26
Montgomery	552,187	101,732	18.42	396,631,586.17	3,898.79	427,749,597.49	4,204.67
Morgan	14,843	4,559	30.71	13,198,420.38	2,895.03	8,370,057.16	1,835.94
Morrow	33,568	6,294	18.75	22,088,476.06	3,509.45	17,992,120.06	2,858.61
Muskingum	85,423	22,284	26.09	69,955,070.50	3,139.25	68,677,379.84	3,081.91
Noble	14,054	2,877	20.47	9,321,756.32	3,240.10	7,850,467.58	2,728.70
Ottawa	41,192	5,852	14.21	34,253,760.09	5,853.34	26,725,504.71	4,566.90
Paulding	19,665	3,063	15.58	9,436,375.04	3,080.76	5,040,456.57	1,645.59
Perry	35,074	9,778	27.88	31,123,120.26	3,182.97	19,760,043.82	2,020.87
Pickaway	51,723	9,399	18.17	30,582,286.55	3,253.78	27,359,768.56	2,910.92
Pike	28,194	10,847	38.47	40,126,978.07	3,699.36	27,989,345.34	2,580.38
Portage	154,870	19,536	12.61	85,781,243.22	4,390.93	66,631,173.97	3,410.69
Preble	42,417	6,155	14.51	26,088,042.64	4,238.51	15,931,485.94	2,588.38
Putnam	34,754	3,645	10.49	20,289,403.20	5,566.37	15,171,377.41	4,162.24
Richland	128,267	25,451	19.84	99,411,465.35	3,905.99	85,466,711.77	3,358.09
Ross	74,424	18,588	24.98	58,781,352.68	3,162.33	54,914,984.88	2,954.32
Sandusky	61,753	10,280	16.65	45,751,526.75	4,450.54	33,539,702.25	3,262.62
Scioto	77,453	26,490	34.20	117,131,564.98	4,421.73	101,614,534.25	3,835.96
Seneca	57,734	9,896	17.14	64,574,517.69	6,525.32	84,447,393.30	8,533.49
Shelby	48,566	7,071	14.56	22,627,561.54	3,200.05	17,667,762.16	2,498.62
Stark	377,519	66,221	17.54	282,300,200.64	4,263.00	277,249,726.78	4,186.73
Summit	546,773	97,114	17.76	375,616,955.17	3,867.79	407,964,532.73	4,200.88
Trumbull	221,785	42,950	19.37	167,454,083.67	3,898.81	138,940,613.61	3,234.94
Tuscarawas	91,706	16,512	18.01	65,307,864.93	3,955.18	56,718,153.11	3,434.97
Union	43,750	5,432	12.42	20,100,663.53	3,700.42	15,003,201.91	2,762.00
VanWert	29,277	4,378	14.95	16,376,432.27	3,740.62	14,141,265.98	3,230.07
Vinton	13,231	4,518	34.15	13,311,122.45	2,946.24	6,609,683.12	1,462.97
Warren	181,743	14,099	7.76	91,099,870.38	6,461.44	88,869,847.10	6,303.27
Washington	62,505	12,731	20.37	50,384,782.35	3,957.65	43,683,308.57	3,431.26
Wayne	113,121	16,407	14.50	86,341,756.74	5,262.50	66,852,531.42	4,074.63
Williams	38,802	6,384	16.45	23,697,754.09	3,712.05	19,915,790.38	3,119.64
Wood	123,020	12,611	10.25	55,256,071.59	4,381.58	81,135,590.60	6,433.72
Wyandot	22,826	2,851	12.49	15,912,372.05	5,581.33	10,754,112.35	3,772.05
Total	11,435,798	2,109,924		8,606,885,413.76		8,434,065,183.59	
Avg.	129,952	23,976	18.45	97,805,516	4,079.24	95,841,649.81	3,997.33
Min	13,231	2,851	6.07	9,321,756	2,515.02	5,040,456.57	1,462.97
Max	1,363,888	303,307	38.47	1,234,248,397	7,500.47	1,228,595,077.86	8,533.49

Notes:

- a. Population 2003 from U.S. Census Bureau
- b. Medicaid Recipients 2003
- d. Medicaid Recipient Expenditures 2003
- e. Medicaid Recipient Expenditures / Medicaid recipients
- f. Medicaid Provider Expenditures 2003
- g. Medicaid Provider Expenditures / Medicaid recipients

Table 2. County Jobs and Income Taxes (based on SFY2006 Cost Management Plan)

County	Jobs ^a	Percent Jobs		Income Taxes ^d	Average	Taxes lost ^f
		Jobs Lost ^b	Lost ^c		Income Tax Per Return ^e	
Adams	4,549	29	0.628	8,180,069	701.43	20,023.42
Allen	48,423	93	0.192	58,007,406	1,139.10	105,836.98
Ashland	19,806	30	0.154	25,714,216	1,067.51	32,490.29
Ashtabula	28,609	119	0.416	41,272,658	880.09	104,680.06
Athens	13,445	43	0.317	20,589,286	932.95	39,706.44
Auglaize	16,680	21	0.129	26,042,803	1,156.64	24,854.93
Belmont	19,921	72	0.359	25,175,545	828.88	59,296.75
Brown	5,757	34	0.598	15,130,462	848.93	29,225.96
Butler	122,910	197	0.160	232,841,979	1,511.73	297,958.02
Carroll	5,260	18	0.341	11,803,231	914.98	16,416.76
Champaign	9,300	45	0.483	19,353,980	1,080.32	48,571.69
Clark	47,153	154	0.326	71,577,238	1,096.73	168,381.99
Clermont	47,846	97	0.202	145,976,463	1,565.95	151,645.45
Clinton	22,389	23	0.102	22,318,387	1,032.06	23,610.90
Columbiana	27,725	86	0.312	43,141,672	885.87	76,525.62
Coshocton	12,786	39	0.302	14,873,376	888.97	34,280.90
Crawford	14,779	30	0.202	19,825,873	851.81	25,429.25
Cuyahoga	711,881	1,518	0.213	1,040,104,214	1,613.18	2,448,332.39
Darke	16,618	28	0.167	26,023,339	1,024.22	28,428.63
Defiance	15,638	18	0.115	22,213,024	1,108.82	20,000.74
Delaware	53,048	37	0.070	184,476,968	3,196.07	117,878.95
Erie	29,458	46	0.155	51,812,266	1,319.99	60,162.55
Fairfield	30,874	75	0.244	81,415,310	1,386.41	104,606.90
Fayette	9,935	31	0.308	11,632,420	896.80	27,436.22
Franklin	603,696	1,509	0.250	831,395,764	1,596.72	2,409,308.61
Fulton	18,262	20	0.111	24,564,496	1,162.65	23,582.79
Gallia	9,734	79	0.813	11,927,629	936.97	74,117.85
Geauga	28,417	37	0.129	112,655,295	2,521.49	92,657.55
Greene	46,340	62	0.134	104,811,145	1,535.45	95,551.08
Guernsey	13,624	53	0.387	13,455,644	746.71	39,408.60
Hamilton	510,618	911	0.178	760,773,839	1,896.22	1,727,955.33
Hancock	40,467	39	0.097	48,814,145	1,431.58	56,473.02
Hardin	7,483	14	0.186	12,300,666	880.82	12,230.92
Harrison	3,360	11	0.331	4,660,335	674.43	7,510.68
Henry	8,838	19	0.214	14,249,381	992.23	18,777.11
Highland	9,751	34	0.353	14,542,849	786.44	27,096.53
Hocking	5,701	22	0.378	9,728,465	783.48	16,866.60
Holmes	13,491	33	0.241	13,477,526	961.79	31,277.52
Huron	20,814	25	0.119	31,014,442	1,026.63	25,501.22
Jackson	10,934	31	0.280	10,853,913	795.04	24,316.16
Jefferson	21,116	68	0.320	31,369,414	974.30	65,931.19
Knox	17,762	72	0.405	25,896,619	1,059.47	76,272.90
Lake	89,556	171	0.191	166,871,568	1,438.63	246,484.95
Lawrence	9,835	53	0.544	18,312,880	754.73	40,374.34
Licking	46,961	106	0.226	90,895,801	1,289.25	137,075.16
Logan	17,886	23	0.127	24,451,839	1,098.66	24,991.86
Lorain	91,812	179	0.195	171,530,505	1,274.16	228,421.74
Lucas	214,756	490	0.228	286,344,329	1,375.89	674,365.88

Table 2. County Jobs and Income Taxes (based on SFY2006 Cost Management Plan)

County	Jobs ^a	Percent Jobs		Income Taxes ^d	Average	Taxes lost ^f
		Jobs Lost ^b	Lost ^c		Income Tax Per Return ^e	
Madison	11,066	18	0.166	20,996,527	1,184.17	21,750.82
Mahoning	90,070	279	0.310	135,775,594	1,166.17	325,108.33
Marion	23,895	53	0.223	28,904,539	977.73	52,146.74
Medina	48,984	122	0.249	124,042,945	1,641.45	199,971.28
Meigs	3,065	16	0.508	6,318,358	714.99	11,125.79
Mercer	12,626	21	0.165	19,822,892	966.36	20,083.82
Miami	38,416	68	0.177	66,220,232	1,330.63	90,689.49
Monroe	3,554	8	0.222	4,147,527	680.15	5,360.89
Montgomery	263,770	528	0.200	360,962,344	1,392.39	735,748.33
Morgan	1,902	10	0.544	3,789,842	685.20	7,084.75
Morrow	4,384	22	0.507	12,674,801	954.50	21,214.71
Muskingum	32,700	85	0.259	36,900,323	934.90	79,315.42
Noble	2,205	10	0.440	3,468,330	714.09	6,925.12
Ottawa	11,225	33	0.294	26,916,758	1,268.70	41,885.49
Paulding	3,850	6	0.162	9,256,657	948.91	5,908.45
Perry	5,078	24	0.481	11,886,990	804.43	19,636.09
Pickaway	12,133	34	0.279	23,275,162	1,081.66	36,557.96
Pike	9,307	35	0.372	9,625,535	805.21	27,840.73
Portage	41,085	82	0.200	87,560,192	1,251.49	103,011.01
Preble	9,516	20	0.207	19,794,831	1,049.62	20,657.00
Putnam	9,863	19	0.190	19,590,446	1,107.68	20,759.56
Richland	49,073	106	0.215	64,190,237	1,078.56	113,872.82
Ross	21,196	68	0.320	31,739,939	987.06	66,959.65
Sandusky	24,536	41	0.169	31,051,989	1,005.21	41,648.06
Scioto	18,773	126	0.669	24,463,554	842.73	105,784.75
Seneca	20,010	104	0.521	27,259,418	968.57	101,040.63
Shelby	24,661	22	0.089	29,137,037	1,204.76	26,294.25
Stark	158,123	342	0.217	224,614,515	1,244.84	426,347.22
Summit	248,066	504	0.203	414,620,482	1,606.90	809,822.87
Trumbull	75,541	172	0.227	118,195,000	1,110.26	190,560.41
Tuscarawas	32,878	70	0.213	42,589,954	954.14	66,851.78
Union	22,988	19	0.081	26,744,291	1,401.69	25,978.54
VanWert	10,149	17	0.172	14,016,864	914.94	15,983.05
Vinton	1,539	8	0.531	3,819,610	817.73	6,676.82
Warren	59,922	110	0.183	140,790,573	1,962.43	215,440.52
Washington	22,704	54	0.238	28,299,758	989.54	53,398.33
Wayne	41,618	83	0.198	60,101,329	1,136.93	93,892.38
Williams	15,914	25	0.155	21,381,088	1,098.44	27,024.19
Wood	47,623	100	0.210	87,734,805	1,557.32	156,087.47
Wyandot	8,453	13	0.157	10,138,124	901.49	11,976.07
Total	4,738,465	10,419		7,487,220,066		
Avg.	53,846	118	0.220	85,082,046	1,129	166,486
Min	1,539	6	0.070	3,468,330	674	5,361
Max	711,881	1,518	0.813	1,040,104,214	3,196	2,448,332

Notes:

- a. County Business Patterns 2002
- b. County jobs lost is a function of expected state jobs lost from medicaid cutback (10,419) and the percent of county medicaid expenditure from state Medicaid expenditures
- c. Percent of jobs lost from total jobs in the counties
- d. Ohio Department of Development: County Profiles
- e. Ohio Department of Development: County Profiles
- f. County taxes lost is a function of jobs losts and average income tax per return in the county

Table 3. County Jobs and Income Taxes (based on SFY2007 Cost Management Plan)

County	Jobs ^a	Percent Jobs		Income Taxes ^d	Average	Taxes lost ^f
		Jobs Lost ^b	Lost ^c		Income Tax Per Return ^e	
Adams	4,549	52	1.152	8,180,069	701.43	36,759.13
Allen	48,423	171	0.352	58,007,406	1,139.10	194,296.28
Ashland	19,806	56	0.282	25,714,216	1,067.51	59,645.90
Ashtabula	28,609	218	0.763	41,272,658	880.09	192,172.40
Athens	13,445	78	0.581	20,589,286	932.95	72,893.37
Auglaize	16,680	39	0.237	26,042,803	1,156.64	45,628.87
Belmont	19,921	131	0.659	25,175,545	828.88	108,857.40
Brown	5,757	63	1.098	15,130,462	848.93	53,653.23
Butler	122,910	362	0.294	232,841,979	1,511.73	546,993.47
Carroll	5,260	33	0.626	11,803,231	914.98	30,138.00
Champaign	9,300	83	0.888	19,353,980	1,080.32	89,168.26
Clark	47,153	282	0.598	71,577,238	1,096.73	309,116.86
Clermont	47,846	178	0.372	145,976,463	1,565.95	278,391.81
Clinton	22,389	42	0.188	22,318,387	1,032.06	43,345.06
Columbiana	27,725	159	0.572	43,141,672	885.87	140,486.28
Coshocton	12,786	71	0.554	14,873,376	888.97	62,933.12
Crawford	14,779	55	0.371	19,825,873	851.81	46,683.20
Cuyahoga	711,881	2,786	0.391	1,040,104,214	1,613.18	4,494,666.16
Darke	16,618	51	0.307	26,023,339	1,024.22	52,189.49
Defiance	15,638	33	0.212	22,213,024	1,108.82	36,717.51
Delaware	53,048	68	0.128	184,476,968	3,196.07	216,403.01
Erie	29,458	84	0.284	51,812,266	1,319.99	110,446.85
Fairfield	30,874	139	0.449	81,415,310	1,386.41	192,038.11
Fayette	9,935	56	0.565	11,632,420	896.80	50,367.60
Franklin	603,696	2,770	0.459	831,395,764	1,596.72	4,423,026.03
Fulton	18,262	37	0.204	24,564,496	1,162.65	43,293.46
Gallia	9,734	145	1.492	11,927,629	936.97	136,066.09
Geauga	28,417	67	0.237	112,655,295	2,521.49	170,101.40
Greene	46,340	114	0.247	104,811,145	1,535.45	175,413.36
Guernsey	13,624	97	0.711	13,455,644	746.71	72,346.59
Hamilton	510,618	1,673	0.328	760,773,839	1,896.22	3,172,192.79
Hancock	40,467	72	0.179	48,814,145	1,431.58	103,673.58
Hardin	7,483	25	0.341	12,300,666	880.82	22,453.60
Harrison	3,360	20	0.608	4,660,335	674.43	13,788.15
Henry	8,838	35	0.393	14,249,381	992.23	34,471.15
Highland	9,751	63	0.649	14,542,849	786.44	49,744.01
Hocking	5,701	40	0.693	9,728,465	783.48	30,963.83
Holmes	13,491	60	0.443	13,477,526	961.79	57,419.50
Huron	20,814	46	0.219	31,014,442	1,026.63	46,815.33
Jackson	10,934	56	0.514	10,853,913	795.04	44,639.78
Jefferson	21,116	124	0.588	31,369,414	974.30	121,036.96
Knox	17,762	132	0.744	25,896,619	1,059.47	140,022.34
Lake	89,556	315	0.351	166,871,568	1,438.63	452,498.85
Lawrence	9,835	98	0.999	18,312,880	754.73	74,119.51
Licking	46,961	195	0.416	90,895,801	1,289.25	251,643.56
Logan	17,886	42	0.233	24,451,839	1,098.66	45,880.24
Lorain	91,812	329	0.358	171,530,505	1,274.16	419,338.26
Lucas	214,756	900	0.419	286,344,329	1,375.89	1,238,005.72

Table 3. County Jobs and Income Taxes (based on SFY2007 Cost Management Plan)

County	Jobs ^a	Percent Jobs		Income Taxes ^d	Average	Taxes lost ^f
		Jobs Lost ^b	Lost ^c		Income Tax Per Return ^e	
Madison	11,066	34	0.305	20,996,527	1,184.17	39,930.31
Mahoning	90,070	512	0.568	135,775,594	1,166.17	596,836.20
Marion	23,895	98	0.410	28,904,539	977.73	95,731.36
Medina	48,984	224	0.457	124,042,945	1,641.45	367,108.71
Meigs	3,065	29	0.932	6,318,358	714.99	20,424.81
Mercer	12,626	38	0.302	19,822,892	966.36	36,870.02
Miami	38,416	125	0.326	66,220,232	1,330.63	166,488.41
Monroe	3,554	14	0.407	4,147,527	680.15	9,841.57
Montgomery	263,770	970	0.368	360,962,344	1,392.39	1,350,692.06
Morgan	1,902	19	0.998	3,789,842	685.20	13,006.24
Morrow	4,384	41	0.931	12,674,801	954.50	38,946.11
Muskingum	32,700	156	0.476	36,900,323	934.90	145,607.83
Noble	2,205	18	0.807	3,468,330	714.09	12,713.18
Ottawa	11,225	61	0.540	26,916,758	1,268.70	76,893.69
Paulding	3,850	11	0.297	9,256,657	948.91	10,846.78
Perry	5,078	45	0.882	11,886,990	804.43	36,048.07
Pickaway	12,133	62	0.511	23,275,162	1,081.66	67,113.37
Pike	9,307	63	0.682	9,625,535	805.21	51,110.22
Portage	41,085	151	0.368	87,560,192	1,251.49	189,108.34
Preble	9,516	36	0.380	19,794,831	1,049.62	37,922.26
Putnam	9,863	34	0.349	19,590,446	1,107.68	38,110.55
Richland	49,073	194	0.395	64,190,237	1,078.56	209,048.54
Ross	21,196	125	0.588	31,739,939	987.06	122,925.01
Sandusky	24,536	76	0.310	31,051,989	1,005.21	76,457.81
Scioto	18,773	230	1.228	24,463,554	842.73	194,200.40
Seneca	20,010	192	0.957	27,259,418	968.57	185,491.11
Shelby	24,661	40	0.162	29,137,037	1,204.76	48,271.18
Stark	158,123	629	0.398	224,614,515	1,244.84	782,691.29
Summit	248,066	925	0.373	414,620,482	1,606.90	1,486,678.63
Trumbull	75,541	315	0.417	118,195,000	1,110.26	349,832.17
Tuscarawas	32,878	129	0.391	42,589,954	954.14	122,726.97
Union	22,988	34	0.148	26,744,291	1,401.69	47,691.59
VanWert	10,149	32	0.316	14,016,864	914.94	29,341.80
Vinton	1,539	15	0.974	3,819,610	817.73	12,257.35
Warren	59,922	202	0.336	140,790,573	1,962.43	395,507.25
Washington	22,704	99	0.436	28,299,758	989.54	98,029.03
Wayne	41,618	152	0.364	60,101,329	1,136.93	172,368.31
Williams	15,914	45	0.284	21,381,088	1,098.44	49,611.20
Wood	47,623	184	0.386	87,734,805	1,557.32	286,546.50
Wyandot	8,453	24	0.289	10,138,124	901.49	21,985.75
Total	4,738,465	19,127		7,487,220,066		
Avg.	53,846	217	0.404	85,082,046	1,129	305,636
Min	1,539	11	0.128	3,468,330	674	9,842
Max	711,881	2,786	1.492	1,040,104,214	3,196	4,494,666

Notes:

- a. County Business Patterns 2002
- b. County jobs lost is a function of expected state jobs lost from medicaid cutback (19,127) and the percent of county medicaid expenditure from state Medicaid expenditures
- c. Percent of jobs lost from total jobs in the counties
- d. Ohio Department of Development: County Profiles
- e. Ohio Department of Development: County Profiles
- f. County taxes lost is a function of jobs losts and average income tax per return in the county

Table 4. Dependence Indexes, 2003

County	Dependence Index ^a	Poverty Index (PI), 2000 ^b	Health Index (HI), 2002 ^c	Medicaid Expenditures Per Recipient x PI ^d	Medicaid Expenditures Per Recipient x HI ^e
Adams	1.428	1.510	1.351	5,265.92	4,710.55
Allen	1.179	1.037	1.339	3,938.36	5,084.89
Ashland	0.860	0.885	0.835	3,527.82	3,327.39
Ashtabula	1.209	1.311	1.114	6,572.38	5,587.77
Athens	1.323	1.399	1.250	4,776.59	4,266.87
Auglaize	0.746	0.731	0.760	3,263.45	3,394.17
Belmont	1.270	1.298	1.242	6,111.23	5,848.36
Brown	1.272	1.108	1.460	3,967.96	5,231.29
Butler	0.885	0.888	0.882	3,718.95	3,695.34
Carroll	0.919	1.025	0.825	3,774.16	3,037.09
Champaign	0.919	0.865	0.976	3,965.98	4,474.30
Clark	1.173	1.140	1.207	5,073.20	5,369.95
Clermont	0.780	0.844	0.722	3,733.12	3,193.95
Clinton	0.812	0.896	0.736	3,017.05	2,478.45
Columbiana	1.199	1.097	1.312	3,926.16	4,695.19
Coshocton	1.027	1.032	1.021	4,360.04	4,311.74
Crawford	0.974	0.965	0.984	3,115.16	3,175.94
Cuyahoga	1.105	1.141	1.070	4,643.57	4,353.51
Darke	0.784	0.822	0.748	3,661.29	3,330.73
Defiance	0.721	0.680	0.765	2,025.52	2,279.30
Delaware	0.549	0.566	0.533	2,595.32	2,442.37
Erie	0.931	0.827	1.049	3,000.79	3,806.63
Fairfield	0.977	0.778	1.227	3,096.14	4,880.70
Fayette	0.957	1.185	0.773	6,275.28	4,092.63
Franklin	0.914	0.937	0.893	3,458.72	3,296.22
Fulton	0.708	0.712	0.703	2,721.26	2,687.44
Gallia	1.839	1.915	1.766	12,431.51	11,465.98
Geauga	0.694	0.632	0.761	4,064.76	4,892.95
Greene	0.821	0.779	0.865	3,119.14	3,461.23
Guernsey	1.413	1.437	1.389	6,126.08	5,922.56
Hamilton	1.026	1.013	1.038	4,559.85	4,673.70
Hancock	0.770	0.714	0.832	2,766.76	3,223.69
Hardin	0.878	0.969	0.795	3,251.72	2,669.56
Harrison	1.038	1.191	0.905	4,666.18	3,547.40
Henry	0.834	0.862	0.808	4,441.17	4,161.59
Highland	1.070	1.139	1.005	3,963.96	3,496.84
Hocking	1.112	1.158	1.068	3,630.66	3,351.14
Holmes	0.878	1.229	0.627	9,216.26	4,704.16
Huron	0.784	0.816	0.753	2,053.47	1,893.67
Jackson	1.034	1.348	0.793	4,276.62	2,514.74
Jefferson	1.275	1.243	1.308	5,040.71	5,304.44
Knox	1.050	1.249	0.883	8,657.94	6,119.39
Lake	0.749	0.701	0.800	3,749.62	4,283.80
Lawrence	1.527	1.563	1.492	5,987.01	5,714.80
Licking	0.849	0.846	0.851	3,258.70	3,278.55
Logan	0.796	0.849	0.745	2,669.73	2,342.37
Lorain	0.925	0.928	0.921	3,300.95	3,278.10
Lucas	1.229	1.158	1.304	4,475.96	5,040.36

Table 4. Dependence Indexes, 2003

County	Dependence Index ^a	Poverty Index (PI), 2000 ^b	Health Index (HI), 2002 ^c	Medicaid Expenditures Per Recipient x PI ^d	Medicaid Expenditures Per Recipient x HI ^e
Madison	0.794	0.878	0.717	3,697.95	3,021.31
Mahoning	1.290	1.181	1.409	5,119.43	6,107.78
Marion	1.054	1.009	1.100	3,729.29	4,067.23
Medina	0.748	0.666	0.840	3,564.51	4,492.83
Meigs	1.341	1.382	1.300	4,058.00	3,815.78
Mercer	0.773	0.749	0.798	3,413.45	3,635.92
Miami	0.763	0.763	0.762	3,366.06	3,361.85
Monroe	0.790	1.122	0.556	3,656.56	1,810.38
Montgomery	1.052	0.967	1.144	3,770.22	4,461.35
Morgan	1.066	1.297	0.877	3,755.11	2,538.23
Morrow	1.086	0.937	1.258	3,287.26	4,416.11
Muskingum	1.219	1.149	1.294	3,607.36	4,061.69
Noble	1.060	1.068	1.053	3,459.46	3,412.50
Ottawa	0.794	0.869	0.724	5,089.20	4,240.65
Paulding	0.799	0.735	0.867	2,265.27	2,671.68
Perry	1.091	1.191	1.001	3,789.73	3,184.88
Pickaway	0.976	0.935	1.019	3,040.77	3,314.25
Pike	1.307	1.673	1.020	6,190.44	3,773.61
Portage	0.739	0.864	0.633	3,793.20	2,777.85
Preble	0.683	0.781	0.597	3,309.09	2,529.51
Putnam	0.640	0.773	0.531	4,302.48	2,953.49
Richland	1.038	1.019	1.057	3,981.78	4,130.53
Ross	1.294	1.103	1.519	3,488.12	4,802.18
Sandusky	0.891	0.892	0.889	3,970.85	3,956.56
Scioto	1.774	1.694	1.859	7,490.92	8,218.43
Seneca	1.041	1.129	0.961	7,364.19	6,271.00
Shelby	0.644	0.723	0.574	2,315.05	1,837.26
Stark	1.033	0.961	1.110	4,095.89	4,733.59
Summit	0.975	0.946	1.006	3,658.66	3,890.90
Trumbull	1.024	1.018	1.030	3,969.35	4,014.16
Tuscarawas	0.919	0.934	0.904	3,692.42	3,577.09
Union	0.633	0.641	0.625	2,372.84	2,312.06
VanWert	0.851	0.694	1.044	2,597.40	3,904.32
Vinton	1.239	1.434	1.071	4,225.44	3,154.75
Warren	0.610	0.677	0.550	4,371.46	3,551.01
Washington	1.068	1.041	1.095	4,120.64	4,333.77
Wayne	0.865	0.939	0.797	4,943.17	4,192.92
Williams	0.781	0.756	0.807	2,807.50	2,994.25
Wood	0.706	0.784	0.637	3,434.36	2,789.01
Wyandot	0.609	0.772	0.481	4,308.87	2,685.02
Avg.	0.980	1.006	0.966		
Min	0.549	0.566	0.481	2,025.52	1,810.38
Max	1.839	1.915	1.859	12,431.51	11,465.98

Notes:

- a. Dependence Index Constructed from PI and HI
- b. Poverty Index based on Census, 2000
- c. Health Index based on County Business Patterns, 2002
- d. Medicaid Expenditure per Recipient 2003 x Poverty Index 2000
- e. Medicaid Expenditure per Recipient 2003 x Health Index 2002

Table 5. Ratios of Estimated Provider Expenditures to Estimated Recipient Expenditures by Service Category in 2006

County	Prescription Drug			Nursing Facilities			Dental Services			Total Expenditures		
	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio
Adams	\$ 9,567,548.16	\$ 11,418,418.65	0.84	\$ 7,919,400.28	\$ 7,034,881.45	1.13	\$ 3,117.39	\$ 136,732.59	0.02	\$26,679,134.83	\$37,809,487.43	0.71
Allen	\$ 11,647,097.05	\$ 15,769,854.86	0.74	\$ 27,855,012.07	\$ 27,970,888.40	1.00	\$ 397,523.21	\$ 256,354.22	1.55	\$84,986,672.04	\$83,593,071.45	1.02
Ashland	\$ 4,026,423.93	\$ 5,747,642.42	0.70	\$ 12,814,531.63	\$ 12,537,133.36	1.02	\$ 155,633.95	\$ 183,030.76	0.85	\$27,790,138.27	\$35,138,833.52	0.79
Ashtabula	\$ 15,405,491.63	\$ 26,255,307.87	0.59	\$ 51,936,418.94	\$ 50,538,125.62	1.03	\$ 105,197.94	\$ 300,660.45	0.35	\$108,918,454.98	\$134,537,168.02	0.81
Athens	\$ 12,486,539.03	\$ 14,154,040.02	0.88	\$ 9,086,140.20	\$ 8,937,972.04	1.02	\$ 203,030.22	\$ 193,332.03	1.05	\$39,512,182.35	\$54,508,465.57	0.72
Auglaize	\$ 2,273,338.42	\$ 3,924,893.19	0.58	\$ 12,163,219.86	\$ 11,202,346.00	1.09	\$ 13,867.85	\$ 73,362.34	0.19	\$19,558,913.48	\$25,842,182.62	0.76
Belmont	\$ 12,625,515.32	\$ 16,092,503.57	0.78	\$ 21,111,390.81	\$ 20,653,304.17	1.02	\$ 259,182.80	\$ 289,171.92	0.90	\$65,700,894.88	\$83,567,289.42	0.79
Brown	\$ 7,862,083.80	\$ 8,912,773.02	0.88	\$ 14,010,565.77	\$ 11,275,368.19	1.24	\$ 7,883.70	\$ 158,962.52	0.05	\$31,785,825.68	\$37,152,120.78	0.86
Butler	\$ 32,113,125.25	\$ 46,526,536.89	0.69	\$ 74,689,141.32	\$ 73,094,748.24	1.02	\$ 351,758.50	\$ 423,736.81	0.83	\$180,721,041.82	\$237,356,235.04	0.76
Carroll	\$ 2,566,997.51	\$ 4,537,641.50	0.57	\$ 6,966,034.53	\$ 6,765,503.72	1.03	\$ 44,790.16	\$ 99,553.54	0.45	\$16,430,425.89	\$24,906,557.74	0.66
Champaign	\$ 3,715,527.53	\$ 6,065,410.05	0.61	\$ 11,055,173.69	\$ 10,898,137.43	1.01	\$ 80,105.19	\$ 115,236.02	0.70	\$41,219,470.00	\$31,283,163.51	1.32
Clark	\$ 24,215,319.34	\$ 31,929,484.51	0.76	\$ 51,685,286.74	\$ 47,107,524.06	1.10	\$ 305,686.97	\$ 311,779.57	0.98	\$140,717,654.44	\$160,397,711.98	0.88
Clermont	\$ 13,618,746.77	\$ 23,297,713.92	0.58	\$ 26,771,227.80	\$ 38,888,216.78	0.69	\$ 507,412.56	\$ 507,867.57	1.00	\$88,969,618.52	\$139,507,572.15	0.64
Clinton	\$ 6,194,920.83	\$ 7,945,612.09	0.78	\$ 8,430,116.30	\$ 8,275,131.86	1.02	\$ 53,600.61	\$ 121,741.57	0.44	\$21,112,926.00	\$30,380,576.97	0.69
Columbiana	\$ 13,834,589.80	\$ 20,924,175.22	0.66	\$ 27,728,112.37	\$ 23,649,271.39	1.17	\$ 281,791.48	\$ 484,263.55	0.58	\$79,570,303.84	\$100,111,765.99	0.79
Coshocton	\$ 8,168,768.81	\$ 6,443,991.81	1.27	\$ 6,880,878.74	\$ 6,771,594.30	1.02	\$ 68,118.12	\$ 129,528.32	0.53	\$35,742,902.66	\$37,203,559.56	0.96
Crawford	\$ 6,606,665.63	\$ 8,733,298.95	0.76	\$ 11,509,388.22	\$ 11,245,106.21	1.02	\$ 96,514.53	\$ 131,370.53	0.73	\$27,467,220.55	\$36,331,712.57	0.76
Cuyahoga	\$ 203,309,205.59	\$ 218,791,598.33	0.93	\$ 434,193,507.13	\$ 424,076,590.73	1.02	\$ 1,666,594.02	\$ 1,075,200.61	1.55	\$1,389,962,503.43	\$1,371,560,570.14	1.01
Darke	\$ 3,022,813.50	\$ 5,265,157.18	0.57	\$ 13,915,573.95	\$ 13,635,957.06	1.02	\$ 25,301.18	\$ 119,626.68	0.21	\$25,298,361.06	\$33,751,346.22	0.75
Defiance	\$ 2,780,519.26	\$ 4,001,335.70	0.69	\$ 8,258,817.07	\$ 8,088,602.88	1.02	\$ 54,351.81	\$ 72,556.40	0.75	\$16,496,528.39	\$20,840,415.88	0.79
Delaware	\$ 5,780,762.55	\$ 8,993,454.69	0.64	\$ 16,420,905.47	\$ 16,017,698.32	1.03	\$ 117,661.33	\$ 158,963.26	0.74	\$33,594,100.95	\$53,776,265.59	0.62
Erie	\$ 5,205,068.92	\$ 8,706,440.63	0.60	\$ 18,787,549.49	\$ 18,384,579.05	1.02	\$ 73,775.37	\$ 175,045.07	0.42	\$41,602,014.32	\$50,077,883.30	0.83
Fairfield	\$ 13,963,485.29	\$ 18,583,688.66	0.75	\$ 23,889,991.81	\$ 27,498,545.26	0.87	\$ 365,270.46	\$ 432,121.64	0.85	\$69,252,653.97	\$88,188,132.74	0.79
Fayette	\$ 4,691,612.07	\$ 8,389,195.09	0.56	\$ 16,623,312.96	\$ 16,229,813.34	1.02	\$ 133,422.43	\$ 311,785.67	1.31	\$27,826,872.00	\$38,552,156.13	0.72
Franklin	\$ 182,931,529.90	\$ 160,608,139.19	1.14	\$ 188,167,676.80	\$ 180,359,468.36	1.04	\$ 2,491,286.47	\$ 1,550,203.16	1.61	\$1,391,498,230.89	\$887,706,477.11	1.57
Fulton	\$ 2,806,997.38	\$ 3,654,604.56	0.77	\$ 8,247,294.79	\$ 8,109,262.94	1.02	\$ 43,827.33	\$ 68,918.43	0.64	\$18,578,389.24	\$23,329,974.32	0.80
Gallia	\$ 8,979,861.06	\$ 12,700,190.89	0.71	\$ 10,080,435.30	\$ 9,924,418.35	1.02	\$ 122,152.01	\$ 135,914.26	0.90	\$73,120,368.79	\$74,475,404.27	0.98
Geauga	\$ 2,993,405.29	\$ 6,123,641.13	0.49	\$ 19,048,809.11	\$ 18,613,152.76	1.02	\$ 65,626.15	\$ 73,396.63	0.89	\$33,374,587.78	\$40,579,990.52	0.82
Greene	\$ 11,215,318.74	\$ 16,334,546.81	0.69	\$ 30,645,432.29	\$ 32,910,622.11	0.93	\$ 231,394.98	\$ 229,294.20	1.01	\$56,975,610.02	\$86,370,697.53	0.66
Guernsey	\$ 6,195,677.99	\$ 11,673,308.82	0.53	\$ 6,571,082.05	\$ 6,481,091.56	1.01	\$ 128,014.83	\$ 217,938.53	0.59	\$48,672,328.39	\$58,528,236.70	0.83
Hamilton	\$ 139,192,989.74	\$ 116,118,518.46	1.20	\$ 253,159,126.71	\$ 241,497,458.19	1.05	\$ 1,659,510.08	\$ 1,364,778.50	1.22	\$838,125,604.22	\$738,593,218.35	1.13
Hancock	\$ 5,069,314.61	\$ 7,194,034.24	0.70	\$ 14,771,288.49	\$ 14,509,502.29	1.02	\$ 40,931.71	\$ 110,930.34	0.37	\$36,145,736.53	\$38,716,046.40	0.93
Hardin	\$ 3,071,180.89	\$ 5,693,330.02	0.54	\$ 6,147,746.78	\$ 6,038,677.29	1.02	\$ -	\$ 64,674.24		\$12,805,399.61	\$20,901,555.84	0.61
Harrison	\$ 2,085,097.16	\$ 3,542,781.48	0.59	\$ 5,826,818.97	\$ 5,714,674.77	1.02	\$ 15,653.81	\$ 83,417.63	0.19	\$10,198,031.81	\$16,663,915.76	0.61
Henry	\$ 2,353,997.29	\$ 3,038,532.39	0.77	\$ 3,836,471.47	\$ 3,746,562.88	1.02	\$ 22,326.84	\$ 65,494.50	0.34	\$17,434,813.52	\$22,954,506.73	0.76
Highland	\$ 8,325,695.42	\$ 9,936,468.63	0.84	\$ 10,838,639.21	\$ 10,625,027.00	1.02	\$ 427,699.95	\$ 212,647.05	2.01	\$31,609,291.17	\$41,579,124.48	0.76
Hocking	\$ 5,697,164.67	\$ 6,332,597.11	0.90	\$ 6,733,443.74	\$ 6,577,701.49	1.02	\$ 129,960.26	\$ 171,743.41	0.76	\$19,801,395.50	\$26,430,486.62	0.75
Holmes	\$ 4,307,777.79	\$ 6,663,213.14	0.65	\$ 10,641,614.59	\$ 10,447,494.11	1.02	\$ 45,933.73	\$ 67,360.05	0.68	\$29,873,486.19	\$35,333,886.32	0.85
Huron	\$ 5,065,430.10	\$ 6,720,077.88	0.75	\$ 9,241,669.34	\$ 9,149,341.28	1.01	\$ 91,634.52	\$ 189,670.77	0.48	\$22,854,185.03	\$31,310,072.39	0.73
Jackson	\$ 11,971,678.89	\$ 11,831,283.79	1.01	\$ 9,125,893.87	\$ 8,956,943.65	1.02	\$ 50,241.70	\$ 140,644.05	0.36	\$28,535,115.47	\$37,552,773.42	0.76
Jefferson	\$ 15,373,675.86	\$ 17,241,722.92	0.89	\$ 18,223,501.35	\$ 17,928,610.84	1.02	\$ 545,686.05	\$ 256,252.85	2.13	\$62,569,708.51	\$74,040,653.74	0.85
Knox	\$ 6,768,650.35	\$ 9,750,255.73	0.69	\$ 14,398,460.45	\$ 14,133,081.24	1.02	\$ 134,112.18	\$ 224,302.14	0.60	\$66,180,331.37	\$78,473,076.66	0.84
Lake	\$ 48,321,312.73	\$ 21,306,378.30	2.27	\$ 46,046,833.59	\$ 45,036,752.23	1.02	\$ 407,671.32	\$ 363,769.49	1.12	\$159,137,924.65	\$144,132,783.04	1.10
Lawrence	\$ 19,815,659.62	\$ 25,651,493.48	0.77	\$ 14,974,372.15	\$ 14,720,737.37	1.02	\$ 314,641.20	\$ 289,967.00	1.09	\$49,437,743.93	\$89,447,572.59	0.55
Licking	\$ 14,713,492.12	\$ 21,310,929.12	0.69	\$ 32,269,263.90	\$ 31,518,246.64	1.02	\$ 1,085,534.65	\$ 711,592.49	1.53	\$97,216,769.56	\$110,903,414.91	0.88
Logan	\$ 3,725,902.00	\$ 5,926,579.31	0.63	\$ 7,922,695.89	\$ 7,775,262.14	1.02	\$ 67,316.39	\$ 105,001.77	0.64	\$20,937,281.69	\$28,971,924.65	0.72
Lorain	\$ 23,910,655.01	\$ 35,849,340.10	0.67	\$ 58,305,703.46	\$ 58,980,656.97	0.99	\$ 796,431.84	\$ 507,802.61	1.57	\$163,498,134.75	\$199,407,936.20	0.82
Lucas	\$ 69,506,663.24	\$ 76,894,992.95	0.90	\$ 102,700,095.07	\$ 100,720,353.13	1.02	\$ 699,110.31	\$ 365,579.30	1.91	\$451,094,340.59	\$441,774,061.47	1.02
Madison	\$ 4,120,398.48	\$ 5,466,014.97	0.75	\$ 6,492,516.31	\$ 6,300,993.85	1.03	\$ 37,513.29	\$ 80,560.48	0.47	\$16,945,612.01	\$27,252,564.31	0.62
Mahoning	\$ 39,599,616.11	\$ 50,396,810.31	0.79	\$ 81,397,459.48	\$ 83,312,783.70	0.98	\$ 753,827.81	\$ 820,678.94	0.92	\$255,751,439.09	\$261,585,429.15	0.98

Table 5. Ratios of Estimated Provider Expenditures to Estimated Recipient Expenditures by Service Category in 2006

County	Prescription Drug			Nursing Facilities			Dental Services			Total Expenditures		
	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio	Provider	Recipient	Ratio
Marion	\$ 9,906,687.90	\$ 13,671,869.13	0.72	\$ 9,899,221.75	\$ 9,720,987.36	1.02	\$ 109,294.21	\$ 179,445.06	0.61	\$49,225,961.90	\$56,893,068.61	0.87
Medina	\$ 51,605,574.62	\$ 11,894,614.15	4.34	\$ 28,907,780.49	\$ 28,347,067.39	1.02	\$ 149,638.35	\$ 256,478.21	0.58	\$114,519,919.26	\$84,063,803.00	1.36
Meigs	\$ 5,736,478.15	\$ 7,877,791.82	0.73	\$ 5,923,163.19	\$ 5,777,272.81	1.03	\$ 45,717.54	\$ 96,816.69	0.47	\$14,339,345.32	\$25,080,554.33	0.57
Mercer	\$ 3,487,364.85	\$ 3,548,513.21	0.98	\$ 10,122,176.65	\$ 9,905,908.30	1.02	\$ 40,956.83	\$ 65,755.29	0.62	\$19,029,269.55	\$21,675,280.71	0.88
Miami	\$ 20,376,740.64	\$ 10,854,624.02	1.88	\$ 25,471,429.77	\$ 24,883,343.82	1.02	\$ 248,461.78	\$ 266,821.57	0.93	\$63,075,763.96	\$63,407,296.95	0.99
Monroe	\$ 2,246,398.42	\$ 2,955,115.69	0.76	\$ 2,515,633.41	\$ 2,464,201.76	1.02	\$ -	\$ 64,585.81		\$7,331,690.05	\$13,065,123.78	0.56
Montgomery	\$ 96,923,667.89	\$ 88,782,314.06	1.09	\$ 126,366,745.61	\$ 124,568,457.27	1.01	\$ 1,156,894.72	\$ 692,937.41	1.67	\$486,587,024.85	\$442,264,940.07	1.10
Morgan	\$ 2,124,334.89	\$ 3,629,353.70	0.59	\$ 4,566,803.77	\$ 4,485,697.71	1.02	\$ 42,004.10	\$ 86,719.72	0.48	\$9,487,628.38	\$14,715,084.92	0.64
Morrow	\$ 3,991,095.14	\$ 4,730,477.46	0.84	\$ 7,524,847.98	\$ 7,324,696.03	1.03	\$ 44,768.52	\$ 82,994.29	0.54	\$20,444,922.38	\$24,620,721.80	0.83
Muskingum	\$ 20,112,976.85	\$ 18,556,746.97	1.08	\$ 18,235,572.35	\$ 17,886,640.59	1.02	\$ 362,425.18	\$ 362,350.97	1.00	\$78,184,922.22	\$78,139,864.33	1.00
Noble	\$ 2,149,196.47	\$ 2,229,661.12	0.96	\$ 4,226,746.43	\$ 4,144,992.15	1.02	\$ 34,214.91	\$ 48,336.79	0.71	\$8,918,200.14	\$10,376,157.10	0.86
Ottawa	\$ 2,377,917.60	\$ 4,305,133.11	0.55	\$ 9,118,347.50	\$ 8,964,714.18	1.02	\$ 43,751.44	\$ 61,595.79	0.71	\$30,252,847.89	\$38,130,061.67	0.79
Paulding	\$ 2,250,553.81	\$ 2,704,303.43	0.83	\$ 2,084,577.41	\$ 2,074,746.73	1.00	\$ 108,055.31	\$ 62,866.11	1.72	\$5,713,870.40	\$10,558,114.71	0.54
Perry	\$ 5,493,807.76	\$ 7,855,265.48	0.70	\$ 5,674,651.14	\$ 5,599,346.74	1.01	\$ 142,698.99	\$ 256,024.56	0.56	\$22,534,822.00	\$34,865,259.59	0.65
Pickaway	\$ 6,025,158.91	\$ 8,133,038.58	0.74	\$ 9,423,378.10	\$ 9,259,297.45	1.02	\$ 7,758.67	\$ 138,317.03	0.06	\$31,237,158.27	\$34,158,566.77	0.91
Pike	\$ 7,444,564.99	\$ 10,274,320.15	0.72	\$ 10,346,977.70	\$ 9,969,787.39	1.04	\$ 20,547.75	\$ 104,198.34	0.20	\$31,990,335.45	\$44,943,850.03	0.71
Portage	\$ 10,509,695.72	\$ 16,846,916.56	0.62	\$ 22,724,804.90	\$ 22,245,483.69	1.02	\$ 254,593.65	\$ 396,340.31	0.64	\$75,466,708.79	\$95,621,527.26	0.79
Preble	\$ 2,890,067.49	\$ 5,229,036.51	0.55	\$ 7,192,794.23	\$ 7,020,325.54	1.02	\$ 576.15	\$ 79,635.61	0.01	\$18,100,329.98	\$29,121,278.64	0.62
Putnam	\$ 2,721,072.66	\$ 4,216,289.78	0.65	\$ 7,936,297.80	\$ 7,754,476.37	1.02	\$ 14,216.88	\$ 40,077.87	0.35	\$17,183,178.00	\$22,592,858.53	0.76
Richland	\$ 17,755,254.40	\$ 21,751,866.88	0.82	\$ 25,908,745.74	\$ 25,472,565.61	1.02	\$ 164,662.03	\$ 431,057.53	0.38	\$97,448,519.76	\$111,180,951.89	0.88
Ross	\$ 14,503,746.89	\$ 17,465,893.56	0.83	\$ 13,351,915.31	\$ 13,053,324.61	1.02	\$ 358,494.96	\$ 341,015.96	1.05	\$62,389,503.80	\$65,918,449.95	0.95
Sandusky	\$ 6,299,552.12	\$ 8,251,542.96	0.76	\$ 19,863,898.15	\$ 19,322,175.25	1.03	\$ 9,407.65	\$ 102,061.39	0.09	\$37,952,076.68	\$50,895,025.83	0.75
Scioto	\$ 32,343,517.08	\$ 36,872,082.32	0.88	\$ 30,351,435.87	\$ 29,769,108.57	1.02	\$ 255,058.60	\$ 307,002.22	0.83	\$116,097,529.14	\$131,317,899.09	0.88
Seneca	\$ 17,468,749.89	\$ 8,782,900.26	1.99	\$ 18,586,039.76	\$ 18,211,107.07	1.02	\$ 43,590.33	\$ 105,409.53	0.41	\$96,638,170.77	\$71,915,960.35	1.34
Shelby	\$ 3,948,388.13	\$ 4,630,781.83	0.85	\$ 9,368,287.50	\$ 9,212,619.99	1.02	\$ 189,757.30	\$ 156,533.00	1.21	\$19,859,704.36	\$25,111,444.91	0.79
Stark	\$ 62,393,684.92	\$ 56,077,206.98	1.11	\$ 107,612,372.72	\$ 105,317,432.37	1.02	\$ 774,571.78	\$ 764,358.64	1.01	\$315,380,889.56	\$313,986,672.47	1.00
Summit	\$ 81,724,342.63	\$ 82,697,920.44	0.99	\$ 114,521,378.02	\$ 112,277,370.27	1.02	\$ 760,102.95	\$ 421,518.68	1.80	\$463,919,396.48	\$418,775,282.47	1.11
Trumbull	\$ 29,807,296.16	\$ 37,180,732.20	0.80	\$ 60,372,256.12	\$ 59,114,180.09	1.02	\$ 738,122.78	\$ 674,899.67	1.09	\$157,331,397.73	\$186,408,395.34	0.84
Tuscarawas	\$ 19,094,280.25	\$ 14,130,832.58	1.35	\$ 19,785,694.70	\$ 19,415,551.11	1.02	\$ 216,880.93	\$ 273,565.01	0.79	\$64,982,255.50	\$72,932,590.13	0.89
Union	\$ 3,430,101.27	\$ 4,511,511.88	0.76	\$ 7,790,756.23	\$ 7,634,371.27	1.02	\$ 51,067.17	\$ 106,231.06	0.48	\$17,045,866.61	\$22,387,169.74	0.76
VanWert	\$ 2,266,575.99	\$ 3,407,541.77	0.67	\$ 6,774,798.97	\$ 6,645,255.94	1.02	\$ 18,230.86	\$ 97,978.98	0.19	\$16,024,675.22	\$18,214,948.93	0.88
Vinton	\$ 1,846,823.85	\$ 4,242,260.88	0.44	\$ 3,537,226.78	\$ 3,519,640.31	1.00	\$ 22,684.03	\$ 87,807.57	0.26	\$7,463,155.01	\$14,929,338.45	0.50
Warren	\$ 30,463,793.34	\$ 15,156,458.69	2.01	\$ 35,668,140.81	\$ 32,045,770.31	1.11	\$ 39,512.23	\$ 198,313.03	0.20	\$101,797,195.73	\$101,337,341.33	1.00
Washington	\$ 13,624,904.89	\$ 13,072,099.88	1.04	\$ 13,815,816.68	\$ 13,525,701.61	1.02	\$ 96,160.24	\$ 245,747.04	0.39	\$50,038,913.06	\$56,411,873.90	0.89
Wayne	\$ 6,733,168.93	\$ 14,478,069.96	0.47	\$ 21,541,729.83	\$ 21,033,346.60	1.02	\$ 215,384.12	\$ 331,160.32	0.65	\$75,389,233.19	\$96,212,999.14	0.78
Williams	\$ 4,994,875.22	\$ 4,609,980.99	1.08	\$ 11,012,155.95	\$ 10,720,069.45	1.03	\$ 39,495.72	\$ 63,507.64	0.62	\$22,602,936.84	\$26,315,049.03	0.86
Wood	\$ 50,070,859.97	\$ 9,640,714.32	5.19	\$ 22,298,175.05	\$ 21,796,868.65	1.02	\$ 220,516.73	\$ 155,374.09	1.42	\$94,842,223.15	\$61,393,859.60	1.54
Wyandot	\$ 1,508,366.65	\$ 2,788,059.72	0.54	\$ 7,968,446.51	\$ 7,823,260.40	1.02	\$ 81,680.90	\$ 50,612.05	1.61	\$11,981,802.73	\$17,635,817.64	0.68
Total	\$ 1,732,452,945.81	\$ 1,777,413,797.58	0.97	\$ 2,758,907,263.19	\$ 2,703,173,079.76	1.02	\$ 22,901,587.47	\$ 22,780,967.33	1.01	\$9,586,098,018.79	\$9,590,964,510.77	1.00
Min	\$ 1,508,366.65	\$ 2,229,661.12	0.44	\$ 2,084,577.41	\$ 2,074,746.73	0.69	\$ -	\$ 40,077.87	0.01	\$ 5,713,870.40	\$10,376,157.10	0.50
Max	\$ 203,309,205.59	\$ 218,791,598.33	5.19	\$ 434,193,507.13	\$ 424,076,590.73	1.24	\$ 2,491,286.47	\$ 1,550,203.16	2.13	\$1,391,498,230.89	\$1,371,560,570.14	1.57

Table 6. 2006 Projected Provider Expenditures by Service Type and Dependence Indexes

County	Expenditures				Dependence Indexes		
	Prescription Drug	Nursing Facilities	Dental	Total Expenditures	Prescription Drug	Nursing Facilities	Dental
Adams	\$9,567,548.16	\$7,919,400.28	\$3,117.39	\$26,679,134.83	1.984	1.031	0.049
Allen	\$11,647,097.05	\$27,855,012.07	\$397,523.21	\$84,986,672.04	0.758	1.139	1.958
Ashland	\$4,026,423.93	\$12,814,531.63	\$155,633.95	\$27,790,138.27	0.802	1.602	2.344
Ashtabula	\$15,405,491.63	\$51,936,418.94	\$105,197.94	\$108,918,454.98	0.783	1.657	0.404
Athens	\$12,486,539.03	\$9,086,140.20	\$203,030.22	\$39,512,182.35	1.749	0.799	2.151
Auglaize	\$2,273,338.42	\$12,163,219.86	\$13,867.85	\$19,558,913.48	0.643	2.161	0.297
Belmont	\$12,625,515.32	\$21,111,390.81	\$259,182.80	\$65,700,894.88	1.063	1.116	1.651
Brown	\$7,862,083.80	\$14,010,565.77	\$7,883.70	\$31,785,825.68	1.369	1.532	0.104
Butler	\$32,113,125.25	\$74,689,141.32	\$351,758.50	\$180,721,041.82	0.983	1.436	0.815
Carroll	\$2,566,997.51	\$6,966,034.53	\$44,790.16	\$16,430,425.89	0.864	1.473	1.141
Champaign	\$3,715,527.53	\$11,055,173.69	\$80,105.19	\$41,219,470.00	0.499	0.932	0.813
Clark	\$24,215,319.34	\$51,685,286.74	\$305,686.97	\$140,717,654.44	0.952	1.276	0.909
Clermont	\$13,618,746.77	\$26,771,227.80	\$507,412.56	\$88,969,618.52	0.847	1.046	2.387
Clinton	\$6,194,920.83	\$8,430,116.30	\$53,600.61	\$21,112,926.00	1.624	1.387	1.063
Columbiana	\$13,834,589.80	\$27,728,112.37	\$281,791.48	\$79,570,303.84	0.962	1.211	1.482
Coshocton	\$8,168,768.81	\$6,880,878.74	\$68,118.12	\$35,742,902.66	1.265	0.669	0.798
Crawford	\$6,606,665.63	\$11,509,388.22	\$96,514.53	\$27,467,220.55	1.331	1.456	1.471
Cuyahoga	\$203,309,205.59	\$434,193,507.13	\$1,666,594.02	\$1,389,962,503.43	0.809	1.085	0.502
Darke	\$3,022,813.50	\$13,915,573.95	\$25,301.18	\$25,298,361.06	0.661	1.911	0.419
Defiance	\$2,780,519.26	\$8,258,817.07	\$54,351.81	\$16,496,528.39	0.933	1.740	1.379
Delaware	\$5,780,762.55	\$16,420,905.47	\$117,661.33	\$33,594,100.95	0.952	1.698	1.466
Erie	\$5,205,068.92	\$18,787,549.49	\$73,775.37	\$41,602,014.32	0.692	1.569	0.742
Fairfield	\$13,963,485.29	\$23,889,991.81	\$365,270.46	\$69,252,653.97	1.116	1.199	2.208
Fayette	\$4,691,612.07	\$16,623,312.96	\$133,422.43	\$27,826,872.00	0.933	2.076	2.007
Franklin	\$182,931,529.90	\$188,167,676.80	\$2,491,286.47	\$1,391,498,230.89	0.727	0.470	0.749
Fulton	\$2,806,997.38	\$8,247,294.79	\$43,827.33	\$18,578,389.24	0.836	1.542	0.987
Gallia	\$8,979,861.06	\$10,080,435.30	\$122,152.01	\$73,120,368.79	0.680	0.479	0.699
Geauga	\$2,993,405.29	\$19,048,809.11	\$65,626.15	\$33,374,587.78	0.496	1.983	0.823
Greene	\$11,215,318.74	\$30,645,432.29	\$231,394.98	\$56,975,610.02	1.089	1.869	1.700
Guernsey	\$6,195,677.99	\$6,571,082.05	\$128,014.83	\$48,672,328.39	0.704	0.469	1.101
Hamilton	\$139,192,989.74	\$253,159,126.71	\$1,659,510.08	\$838,125,604.22	0.919	1.050	0.829
Hancock	\$5,069,314.61	\$14,771,288.49	\$40,931.71	\$36,145,736.53	0.776	1.420	0.474
Hardin	\$3,071,180.89	\$6,147,746.78	\$0.00	\$12,805,399.61	1.327	1.668	N/A
Harrison	\$2,085,097.16	\$5,826,818.97	\$15,653.81	\$10,198,031.81	1.131	1.985	0.643
Henry	\$2,353,997.29	\$3,836,471.47	\$22,326.84	\$17,434,813.52	0.747	0.765	0.536
Highland	\$8,325,695.42	\$10,838,639.21	\$427,699.95	\$31,609,291.17	1.457	1.191	5.664
Hocking	\$5,697,164.67	\$6,733,443.74	\$129,960.26	\$19,801,395.50	1.592	1.182	2.747
Holmes	\$4,307,777.79	\$10,641,614.59	\$45,933.73	\$29,873,486.19	0.798	1.238	0.644
Huron	\$5,065,430.10	\$9,241,669.34	\$91,634.52	\$22,854,185.03	1.226	1.405	1.678
Jackson	\$11,971,678.89	\$9,125,893.87	\$50,241.70	\$28,535,115.47	2.321	1.111	0.737
Jefferson	\$15,373,675.86	\$18,223,501.35	\$545,686.05	\$62,569,708.51	1.360	1.012	3.651
Knox	\$6,768,650.35	\$14,398,460.45	\$134,112.18	\$66,180,331.37	0.566	0.756	0.848
Lake	\$48,321,312.73	\$46,046,833.59	\$407,671.32	\$159,137,924.65	1.680	1.005	1.072
Lawrence	\$19,815,659.62	\$14,974,372.15	\$314,641.20	\$49,437,743.93	2.218	1.052	2.664
Licking	\$14,713,492.12	\$32,269,263.90	\$1,085,534.65	\$97,216,769.56	0.837	1.153	4.674
Logan	\$3,725,902.00	\$7,922,695.89	\$67,316.39	\$20,937,281.69	0.985	1.315	1.346
Lorain	\$23,910,655.01	\$58,305,703.46	\$796,431.84	\$163,498,134.75	0.809	1.239	2.039
Lucas	\$69,506,663.24	\$102,700,095.07	\$699,110.31	\$451,094,340.59	0.853	0.791	0.649
Madison	\$4,120,398.48	\$6,492,516.31	\$37,513.29	\$16,945,612.01	1.345	1.331	0.927
Mahoning	\$39,599,616.11	\$81,397,459.48	\$753,827.81	\$255,751,439.09	0.857	1.106	1.234

Table 6. 2006 Projected Provider Expenditures by Service Type and Dependence Indexes

County	Expenditures				Dependence Indexes		
	Prescription Drug	Nursing Facilities	Dental	Total Expenditures	Prescription Drug	Nursing Facilities	Dental
Marion	\$9,906,687.90	\$9,899,221.75	\$109,294.21	\$49,225,961.90	1.114	0.699	0.929
Medina	\$51,605,574.62	\$28,907,780.49	\$149,638.35	\$114,519,919.26	2.493	0.877	0.547
Meigs	\$5,736,478.15	\$5,923,163.19	\$45,717.54	\$14,339,345.32	2.214	1.435	1.335
Mercer	\$3,487,364.85	\$10,122,176.65	\$40,956.83	\$19,029,269.55	1.014	1.848	0.901
Miami	\$20,376,740.64	\$25,471,429.77	\$248,461.78	\$63,075,763.96	1.788	1.403	1.649
Monroe	\$2,246,398.42	\$2,515,633.41	\$0.00	\$7,331,690.05	1.695	1.192	N/A
Montgomery	\$96,923,667.89	\$126,366,745.61	\$1,156,894.72	\$486,587,024.85	1.102	0.902	0.995
Morgan	\$2,124,334.89	\$4,566,803.77	\$42,004.10	\$9,487,628.38	1.239	1.672	1.853
Morrow	\$3,991,095.14	\$7,524,847.98	\$44,768.52	\$20,444,922.38	1.080	1.279	0.917
Muskingum	\$20,112,976.85	\$18,235,572.35	\$362,425.18	\$78,184,922.22	1.423	0.810	1.940
Noble	\$2,149,196.47	\$4,226,746.43	\$34,214.91	\$8,918,200.14	1.333	1.647	1.606
Ottawa	\$2,377,917.60	\$9,118,347.50	\$43,751.44	\$30,252,847.89	0.435	1.047	0.605
Paulding	\$2,250,553.81	\$2,084,577.41	\$108,055.31	\$5,713,870.40	2.179	1.268	7.916
Perry	\$5,493,807.76	\$5,674,651.14	\$142,698.99	\$22,534,822.00	1.349	0.875	2.651
Pickaway	\$6,025,158.91	\$9,423,378.10	\$7,758.67	\$31,237,158.27	1.067	1.048	0.104
Pike	\$7,444,564.99	\$10,346,977.70	\$20,547.75	\$31,990,335.45	1.288	1.124	0.269
Portage	\$10,509,695.72	\$22,724,804.90	\$254,593.65	\$75,466,708.79	0.771	1.046	1.412
Preble	\$2,890,067.49	\$7,192,794.23	\$576.15	\$18,100,329.98	0.883	1.381	0.013
Putnam	\$2,721,072.66	\$7,936,297.80	\$14,216.88	\$17,183,178.00	0.876	1.605	0.346
Richland	\$17,755,254.40	\$25,908,745.74	\$164,662.03	\$97,448,519.76	1.008	0.924	0.707
Ross	\$14,503,746.89	\$13,351,915.31	\$358,494.96	\$62,389,503.80	1.286	0.744	2.405
Sandusky	\$6,299,552.12	\$19,863,898.15	\$9,407.65	\$37,952,076.68	0.918	1.819	0.104
Scioto	\$32,343,517.08	\$30,351,435.87	\$255,058.60	\$116,097,529.14	1.542	0.908	0.920
Seneca	\$17,468,749.89	\$18,586,039.76	\$43,590.33	\$96,638,170.77	1.000	0.668	0.189
Shelby	\$3,948,388.13	\$9,368,287.50	\$189,757.30	\$19,859,704.36	1.100	1.639	3.999
Stark	\$62,393,684.92	\$107,612,372.72	\$774,571.78	\$315,380,889.56	1.095	1.186	1.028
Summit	\$81,724,342.63	\$114,521,378.02	\$760,102.95	\$463,919,396.48	0.975	0.858	0.686
Trumbull	\$29,807,296.16	\$60,372,256.12	\$738,122.78	\$157,331,397.73	1.048	1.333	1.964
Tuscarawas	\$19,094,280.25	\$19,785,694.70	\$216,880.93	\$64,982,255.50	1.626	1.058	1.397
Union	\$3,430,101.27	\$7,790,756.23	\$51,067.17	\$17,045,866.61	1.113	1.588	1.254
VanWert	\$2,266,575.99	\$6,774,798.97	\$18,230.86	\$16,024,675.22	0.783	1.469	0.476
Vinton	\$1,846,823.85	\$3,537,226.78	\$22,684.03	\$7,463,155.01	1.369	1.647	1.272
Warren	\$30,463,793.34	\$35,668,140.81	\$39,512.23	\$101,797,195.73	1.656	1.217	0.162
Washington	\$13,624,904.89	\$13,815,816.68	\$96,160.24	\$50,038,913.06	1.507	0.959	0.804
Wayne	\$6,733,168.93	\$21,541,729.83	\$215,384.12	\$75,389,233.19	0.494	0.993	1.196
Williams	\$4,994,875.22	\$11,012,155.95	\$39,495.72	\$22,602,936.84	1.223	1.693	0.731
Wood	\$50,070,859.97	\$22,298,175.05	\$220,516.73	\$94,842,223.15	2.921	0.817	0.973
Wyandot	\$1,508,366.65	\$7,968,446.51	\$81,680.90	\$11,981,802.73	0.697	2.311	2.853
Total	\$1,732,452,945.81	\$2,758,907,263.19	\$22,901,587.47	\$9,586,098,018.79			
Min	\$1,508,366.65	\$2,084,577.41	\$0.00	\$5,713,870.40	0.435	0.469	0.013
Max	\$203,309,205.59	\$434,193,507.13	\$2,491,286.47	\$1,391,498,230.89	2.921	2.311	7.916

* Prescription Drug at WAC (7%)

** Nursing Facilities (3% Cut)

*** Dental (Exclude Expenditures for Adults Aged over 20)

**** Other service types excluded: Inpatient, Outpatient, Physician, ICFMR, and Others

Table 7. Adjustment of Parent Coverage from 100% to 90% of Poverty
based on SFY2003 Medicaid Recipient by Eligibility

County	Recipients by Eligibility and by Recipient County						Adjusting Parent Coverage from 100% to 90% of Poverty			
	ABD	SCHIP	OTHRFC	DMA	OTHERS	TOTAL	Children ^a	Adults ^b	Adults Adjusted ^c	Estimated Total ^d
Adams	2,376	1,036	6,043	150	21	9,626	7,079	2,397	2,264	9,343
Allen	4,085	1,785	13,610	211	103	19,794	15,395	4,188	3,956	19,351
Ashland	1,359	1,117	5,282	109	67	7,934	6,399	1,426	1,347	7,746
Ashtabula	5,415	2,746	15,362	504	78	24,105	18,108	5,493	5,189	23,297
Athens	3,357	1,506	9,043	295	30	14,231	10,549	3,387	3,200	13,749
Auglaize	1,047	690	3,385	83	22	5,227	4,075	1,069	1,010	5,085
Belmont	4,197	1,657	9,669	316	73	15,912	11,326	4,270	4,034	15,360
Brown	1,860	1,167	6,077	116	46	9,266	7,244	1,906	1,801	9,045
Butler	10,256	5,448	33,895	1,047	201	50,847	39,343	10,457	9,879	49,222
Carroll	1,086	753	4,128	76	25	6,068	4,881	1,111	1,050	5,931
Champaign	1,249	781	3,962	109	32	6,133	4,743	1,281	1,210	5,953
Clark	6,859	2,945	21,544	851	114	32,313	24,489	6,973	6,587	31,076
Clermont	5,201	3,673	18,935	331	163	28,303	22,608	5,364	5,067	27,675
Clinton	1,611	899	5,374	119	49	8,052	6,273	1,660	1,568	7,841
Columbiana	4,935	2,904	16,720	381	69	25,009	19,624	5,004	4,727	24,351
Coshocton	1,677	974	5,017	191	33	7,892	5,991	1,710	1,615	7,606
Crawford	1,875	1,076	6,958	129	41	10,079	8,034	1,916	1,810	9,844
Cuyahoga	67,559	31,438	194,989	8,456	865	303,307	226,427	68,424	64,640	291,067
Darke	1,508	949	4,301	59	25	6,842	5,250	1,533	1,448	6,698
Defiance	1,077	738	4,339	98	37	6,289	5,077	1,114	1,052	6,129
Delaware	2,106	1,396	6,788	205	50	10,545	8,184	2,156	2,037	10,221
Erie	2,495	1,326	8,335	201	62	12,419	9,661	2,557	2,416	12,077
Fairfield	3,795	2,496	13,197	284	135	19,907	15,693	3,930	3,713	19,406
Fayette	1,578	781	4,051	104	30	6,544	4,832	1,608	1,519	6,351
Franklin	38,267	23,782	148,108	4,311	866	215,334	171,890	39,133	36,969	208,859
Fulton	930	685	3,771	71	36	5,493	4,456	966	913	5,369
Gallia	2,789	910	6,263	229	56	10,247	7,173	2,845	2,688	9,861
Geauga	1,380	725	3,505	63	26	5,699	4,230	1,406	1,328	5,558
Greene	3,751	2,144	12,966	482	72	19,415	15,110	3,823	3,612	18,722
Guernsey	2,614	1,466	7,919	209	43	12,251	9,385	2,657	2,510	11,895
Hamilton	33,595	16,133	95,215	2,223	432	147,598	111,348	34,027	32,145	143,493
Hancock	1,683	972	6,098	175	51	8,979	7,070	1,734	1,638	8,708
Hardin	1,098	750	3,604	65	41	5,558	4,354	1,139	1,076	5,430
Harrison	930	402	2,373	90	24	3,819	2,775	954	901	3,676
Henry	680	582	2,666	47	15	3,990	3,248	695	657	3,905
Highland	2,159	1,262	7,043	182	38	10,684	8,305	2,197	2,076	10,381
Hocking	1,406	1,130	4,850	122	35	7,543	5,980	1,441	1,361	7,341
Holmes	1,119	580	2,455	46	21	4,221	3,035	1,140	1,077	4,112
Huron	1,694	1,303	7,949	150	68	11,164	9,252	1,762	1,665	10,917
Jackson	2,532	1,016	6,700	173	133	10,554	7,716	2,665	2,518	10,234
Jefferson	4,215	1,384	10,208	460	60	16,327	11,592	4,275	4,039	15,631
Knox	2,282	1,327	6,350	173	18	10,150	7,677	2,300	2,173	9,850
Lake	4,944	2,902	15,789	469	122	24,226	18,691	5,066	4,786	23,477
Lawrence	5,769	2,050	12,620	288	74	20,801	14,670	5,843	5,520	20,190
Licking	4,670	3,298	17,368	436	98	25,870	20,666	4,768	4,504	25,170
Logan	1,456	966	5,615	164	62	8,263	6,581	1,518	1,434	8,015
Lorain	9,102	5,105	34,970	994	198	50,369	40,075	9,300	8,786	48,861
Lucas	22,323	9,487	67,778	2,531	273	102,392	77,265	22,596	21,346	98,611
Madison	1,160	756	3,749	105	22	5,792	4,505	1,182	1,117	5,622
Mahoning	12,509	5,221	34,825	1,517	127	54,199	40,046	12,636	11,937	51,983

**Table 7. Adjustment of Parent Coverage from 100% to 90% of Poverty
based on SFY2003 Medicaid Recipient by Eligibility**

Recipients by Eligibility and by Recipient County							Adjusting Parent Coverage from 100% to 90% of Poverty			
County	ABD	SCHIP	OTHCFC	DMA	OTHERS	TOTAL	Children ^a	Adults ^b	Adults Adjusted ^c	Estimated Total ^d
Marion	3,082	1,633	8,741	222	67	13,745	10,374	3,149	2,975	13,349
Medina	2,578	1,972	9,307	199	87	14,143	11,279	2,665	2,518	13,797
Meigs	1,791	790	4,814	186	24	7,605	5,604	1,815	1,715	7,319
Mercer	945	518	2,750	55	29	4,297	3,268	974	920	4,188
Miami	2,755	1,487	8,513	147	65	12,967	10,000	2,820	2,664	12,664
Monroe	863	433	2,180	79	25	3,580	2,613	888	839	3,452
Montgomery	21,926	9,683	67,250	2,604	269	101,732	76,933	22,195	20,968	97,901
Morgan	946	597	2,903	80	33	4,559	3,500	979	925	4,425
Morrow	1,099	908	4,126	114	47	6,294	5,034	1,146	1,083	6,117
Muskingum	4,888	2,389	14,529	386	92	22,284	16,918	4,980	4,705	21,623
Noble	612	406	1,805	39	15	2,877	2,211	627	592	2,803
Ottawa	1,125	740	3,851	89	47	5,852	4,591	1,172	1,107	5,698
Paulding	586	367	2,047	56	7	3,063	2,414	593	560	2,974
Perry	1,860	1,285	6,435	170	28	9,778	7,720	1,888	1,784	9,504
Pickaway	1,890	1,103	6,198	180	28	9,399	7,301	1,918	1,812	9,113
Pike	2,655	1,024	6,944	160	64	10,847	7,968	2,719	2,569	10,537
Portage	3,617	2,299	13,257	301	62	19,536	15,556	3,679	3,476	19,032
Preble	1,178	754	4,116	83	24	6,155	4,870	1,202	1,136	6,006
Putnam	775	394	2,414	33	29	3,645	2,808	804	760	3,568
Richland	5,102	3,043	16,722	423	161	25,451	19,765	5,263	4,972	24,737
Ross	3,915	2,031	12,272	291	79	18,588	14,303	3,994	3,773	18,076
Sandusky	2,012	1,165	6,929	102	72	10,280	8,094	2,084	1,969	10,063
Scioto	8,173	2,310	15,440	474	93	26,490	17,750	8,266	7,809	25,559
Seneca	2,037	1,218	6,462	145	34	9,896	7,680	2,071	1,956	9,636
Shelby	1,164	868	4,896	103	40	7,071	5,764	1,204	1,137	6,901
Stark	13,788	6,901	44,086	1,240	206	66,221	50,987	13,994	13,220	64,207
Summit	20,505	10,372	62,630	3,202	405	97,114	73,002	20,910	19,754	92,756
Trumbull	8,803	4,637	28,710	661	139	42,950	33,347	8,942	8,448	41,795
Tuscarawas	3,239	2,099	10,843	269	62	16,512	12,942	3,301	3,118	16,060
Union	921	688	3,698	103	22	5,432	4,386	943	891	5,277
VanWert	839	582	2,887	37	33	4,378	3,469	872	824	4,293
Vinton	933	571	2,909	78	27	4,518	3,480	960	907	4,387
Warren	3,207	1,812	8,827	197	56	14,099	10,639	3,263	3,083	13,722
Washington	2,921	1,560	8,019	153	78	12,731	9,579	2,999	2,833	12,412
Wayne	3,350	2,106	10,548	345	58	16,407	12,654	3,408	3,220	15,874
Williams	1,125	799	4,301	129	30	6,384	5,100	1,155	1,091	6,191
Wood	2,453	1,519	8,338	230	71	12,611	9,857	2,524	2,384	12,241
Wyandot	703	362	1,718	48	20	2,851	2,080	723	683	2,763
Total	443,981	230,044	1,384,176	43,613	8,110	2,109,924	1,614,220	452,091	427,091	2,041,311
Percent	21%	11%	66%	2%	0%	100%				

Notes:

- a. Assumption: SCHIP and OTHERCFC population as children.
- b. Assumption: ABD and OTHERS population as adults.
- c. Estimated adults after adjusting parent coverage loss
- d. Estimated Total = Children + adjusted adults (DMA excluded)